FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 SEPTEMBER 1983

## Lebanon

Military Situation — Druze and Christian militia engaged in fierce battles for control of the Ash-Shuf area in the wake of the IDF withdrawal to the Al-Awwali River on 3-4 September. Heavy fighting raged around Bhamdun, a strategic point along the Beirut-Damascus Highway, and a Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) source claimed that the PSP and its allies "finally recaptured" the town early on 6 September after inflicting over 600 casualties on the Phalangists, according to the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio. IDF Radio reported earlier that a Phalangist collapse in Bhamdun was imminent and broadcast a Phalangist official's remarks describing the situation there as "very bad." However, while the Phalangists admitted to a tactical withdrawal in the area on 6 September, they earlier reported successes in crushing repeated attacks on Bhamdun throughout 4-5 September and claimed to have knocked out at least five tanks, according to the reports by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon and Voice of Lebanon radio. The Israeli Air Force also attacked tanks infiltrating from the Syrian-controlled area toward Bhamdun, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by IDF Radio on 4 September. In another development, a Lebanese Forces communique broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon announced that PSP forces had been driven out of Kafr Matta, east of Ad-Damur. A PSP source cited by Radio Monte Carlo subsequently accused the Phalangists and the Lebanese Army of massacring 40 inhabitants of Kafr Matta, including a Druze Shaykh. Beirut radio likewise spoke of a "collective massacre" in Kafr Matta but the Lebanese Forces command issued a statement, broadcast by Radio Free Lebanon, denying the occurrence of a massacre and rebuking the official radio.

Meanwhile, two U.S. Marines were killed and two others were wounded during further artillery shelling of the Beirut coastal area from the Ash-Shuf mountains, AFP reported on 6 September citing a Marine spokesman. Earlier, the French command in Beirut revealed that five French soldiers were killed in the area between 29 August and 4 September, Beirut radio noted. Several American journalists covering the Ash-Shuf events were injured or kidnapped, according to Radio Free Lebanon and the Voice of Lebanon. Meanwhile, nine civilians were killed by a car bomb explosion in southern Beirut, Beirut radio announced on 4 September.

Israel withdrew from the Ash-Shuf without coordinating with the Lebanese Army and "before current contacts to enable the Lebanese Army to fill the security vacuum were completed," according to Lebanese official statements carried by Beirut radio. The Army subsequently occupied Khaldah — despite PSP opposition — and also deployed in Kafr Matta, but did not advance far into the Ash-Shuf and did not interfere in the Phalangist-Druze fighting there, further statements noted. A Lebanese Forces Command Council statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio expressed displeasure that the Army's inaction has obliged the Phalangists to "take to place of the Lebanese Army" and to face the PSP and its foreign allies alone.

Meanwhile, the fighting in Ash-Shuf has produced a new stream of refugees to the southern part of the country, according to Jerusalem radio. More than 150,000 people have arrived in the south including thousands of Druze women and children, the radio said.

Political Contacts — "Ongoing contacts" have resulted in the submission of a draft agreement to the parties concerned providing for a cease-fire followed by a meeting between President Amin al-Jumayyil and the National Salvation Front leaders aboard a French ship, the Voice of Arab Lebanon radio reported on 6 September. Earlier, Al-Jumayyil and other Lebanese leaders held intensive contacts to discuss the latest crisis, according to Beirut radio reports.

Relations With Syria — Syria has presented a memorandum to the Arab League requesting that the forthcoming Arab summit conference suspend Lebanon's membership in the League and impose other sanctions against the Beirut government because of Lebanon's "flagrant violation" of all Arab resolutions and charters by signing an agreement with Israel, Damascus radio reported on 5 September. Earlier, Beirut radio broadcast the text of a message from the Lebanese foreign minister to the Arab League emphasizing Lebanon's demand for the withdrawal of Syrian and PLO forces from its territory. Lebanon's UN ambassador will submit an official complaint against Syria to the Security Council, according to Radio Free Lebanon. Meanwhile, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi promised Lebanese leaders that he will hold contacts with influential quarters in order to help Lebanon, Beirut radio reported.

Army in East Beirut — Prior to the outbreak of renewed fighting in the wake of the IDF withdrawal, the Lebanese Army deployed in East Beirut and cleared Phalange Party militias from their barracks in the city, Beirut radio reported on 3 September. Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said in a Radio Monte Carlo interview that if the Phalangist withdrawal from the barracks in East Beirut were genuine, the Amal Movement would be ready to receive the Army in the southern suburbs of Beirut where it has not yet redeployed despite reports to the contrary.

Israeli Comment — Israel will stop any Syrian attempt to overthrow the government of President al-Jumayyil, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens declared in remarks reported by AFP. Earlier, in statements broadcast by Jerusalem and IDF radios, Arens warned the Syrians against entering the areas evacuated by the IDF and spoke of a "united front" among Israel, the United States, and the Lebanese Government regarding "everything pertaining to the exit of the Syrian Army from Lebanon." Although Israel has no evidence of active Syrian

involvement in the fighting, the Israeli air strike against tanks supporting the Druze near Bhamdun was a sign that Israel does not intend to allow the Syrians to enter the area, IDF Chief of Staff Moshe Levi stressed in remarks broadcast by IDF Radio. However, the tanks were not apparently manned by Syrians, he said. A senior Israeli official subsequently stated that Israel regards Bhamdun as a "red line" because a Druze victory there would strengthen Syria's position in Lebanon and would cause "deep concern" in Israel, Jerusalem radio reported. Nevertheless, Uri Lubrani, the Israeli official who had attempted to mediate a political settlement between the Druze and Christians, criticized the Lebanese Government for failing to accede to Druze political demands which "should have been accepted by any enlightened regime," the radio said.

## PLO Affairs

The PLO welcomes peace initiatives based on the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people and it is ready to cooperate with "all sides," particularly the United Nations, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat told the UN Geneva conference on Palestine in a speech quoted by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. 'Arafat praised "democratic, progressive forces" inside and outside Israel but sharply criticized U.S. policy in the Middle East. Deploring the failure of the United States and other Western countries to attend the conference, he called on the European states to move "from words to deeds" on the Palestinian issue.

'Arafat met with Israeli delegates Yuri Avneri and Matitiahu Peled during his brief visit to the conference on 2 September, Radio Monte Carlo reported. Avneri praised 'Arafat's "speech of peace," the radio said.

In another development, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf called on Walid Junblatt, Nabih Birri, and other Lebanese nationalists to participate in a dialogue with President al-Jumayyil and urged Palestinians not to get involved in the internal fighting in Lebanon. Speaking in a 2 September Radio Monte Carlo interview, Khalaf also warned Nimr Salih and other Fatah dissidents that if they continue to thwart mediation efforts to end the Fatah dispute, the Fatah leadership will adopt "much harsher decisions" against them.

However, Palestinian leaders and factions opposed to the PLO leadership sharply condemned Khalaf's support for the "Phalangist" Lebanese Government and Army and likewise criticized Yasir 'Arafat for meeting members of the "Zionist movement" in Geneva, according to Damascus radio. Meanwhile, Fatah dissidents and loyalists engaged in renewed clashes in the Ba'labakk area between 3 and 5 September. A Palestinian military official cited by North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio said that dissident forces commanded by Khalid al-'Amlah and supported by Syrian tanks and infantry surrounded and bombarded Fatah units, killing 15 loyalists and wounding over 20 others. Asserting that the Syrians are using the conflagration in the Ash-Shuf area as a cover to strike a surreptitious blow at the PLO loyalists, the official called on the Syrian command to end this "serious escalation."

Palestinian leaders and Fatah Central Committee members meeting in Tripoli, Lebanon, called the attack on the Fatah forces "extremely deplorable," according to a WAFA report cited by KUNA. The leaders also decided to defend the Lebanese people in the mountains and in Beirut with all means available and to intensify military efforts "qualitatively" against the IDF south of the Al-Awwali River, the report stated.

## Israel

Party leaders signed a document expressing their wish to form a government on the basis of the current coalition and calling on the president to appoint Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to head the new government after Prime Minister Menahem Begin resigns, Jerusalem radio reported. Negotiations between Shamir and the different factions in the coalition began after the document was signed with the party leaders setting the condition that Shamir attempt to form a national unity government first, the radio added. Additional negotiations will be held after a new government is formed, the radio said. In remarks cited by *The Jerusalem Post*, Labor Party Chairman Shi'mon Peres recalled the Labor Party's desire for a broad government headed by the Alignment but expressed his willingness to meet with Shamir to discuss a national unity government. Meanwhile, a National Religious Party (NRP) official told Jerusalem radio that the NRP had not agreed to discuss the formation of an alternate coalition with the Alignment. TAMI Party leader Aharon Abu-Hatzera told the radio that he would not turn down an invitation to meet with the Alignment but he had not received one.

Reacting to Shamir's election as the Herut Party candidate for prime minister, the Cairo paper *Al-Ahram* asserted in an article cited by MENA that Israeli policy will be the same or even "worse" under Shamir's "oppression."

## Libya-Chad

A brief lull in the war between the Chadian Government and the Libyan-Backed Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) ended 2 September when fighting erupted around Oum Chalouba. A GUNT claim that French Jaguars were bombing the GUNT forces near the town was followed by a warning from GUNT Vice President Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue that the opposition forces would be forced to seek aid from "friends" if the bombing did not stop, AFP stated. Both French Defense Minister Charles Hernu and Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat later denied French involvement in the fighting, according to AFP.

Meanwhile, Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat rebutted former President Goukouni Oueddei's statement that GUNT forces were in control of the town and maintained that government forces were still holding the town despite attacks by 3,000 Libyan troops and bombing by Libyan planes, according to AFP.

## Iran

In a hajj message broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni condemned Islamic theologians who believe that Islam is

separate from politics and he urged the Saudi Government to cooperate with the Iranian pilgrims who want only to "express their grievance against ruthless oppressors which have launched aggression against Islamic countries and are interfering in their internal affairs." After hearing Khomeyni's message, Iranian pilgrims in Medina staged a "glorious march," chanting slogans against the United States, the Soviet Union, and Israel and calling on Muslims to unite, the radio reported.

Saudi security forces arrested 13 Iranian pilgrims for meeting with Khomeyni's representative to ask questions about the religious rituals, according to Tehran radio's English service. The pilgrims were thrown into prison where they are "brutally" treated, the radio said.

## Pakistan

An armed clash between police and antigovernment demonstrators in Sind Province left at least seven people dead, AFP reported. Police also arrested seven members of the banned Pakistan People's Party on their arrival in Islamabad after years of exile in London, as well as the leader of the Pakistan National Party as he addressed a small protest rally in Karachi, according to AFP and the UAE paper *Khaleej Times*.

In remarks at a news conference reported by Karachi radio, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq denounced the violence but stated that the situation did not merit "extraordinary measures." "Disruptive elements" in the country are being given financial support by foreign countries, the president also asserted. At an earlier press conference, the president had linked a "defunct" political party and foreign elements with the disturbances in Sind Province, another radio report stated.

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### Fatah Central Committee Meets in Tunis 4 Sep

*GF051634 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee held a meeting in Tunis yesterday. Present during the meeting were the members of the Palestinian reconciliation committee which was formed by the PLO Central Council last month to end inter-Fatah differences. During the meeting the committee discussed the outcome of the committee's efforts after its visit to Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley.

### Fatah Meeting Debates Lebanon, Adopts Decisions

*LD051957 Kuwait KUNA in English 1646 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Tripoli (Lebanon), Sept 5 (KUNA) — Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander of the Palestinian revolution's forces Abu Jihad [Khalil Al-Wazir] Monday called a series of meetings of the Palestinian leadership and Fatah's Central Committee to study current developments in Lebanon in the light of the Israeli partial withdrawal, the Palestinian news agency WAFA reported. After discussing ways to follow up and confront the new situation arising in the Ash-Shuf, the mountains, and Beirut, a number of decisions were taken affirming the following:

1. Complete harmony with the position adopted by the Lebanese patriotic and Islamic forces, the National Salvation Front, and Amal towards the new situation. This harmony derives from the affirmation of unity of struggle and history, baptised by blood and precious sacrifices, between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples throughout years of facing Zionist aggression and authoritarian sectarian repression by the Phalangists and the army which is completely biased towards the isolationist programme in Lebanon and in its present course represents only a limited and well-known faction.

2. Devoting all potentials and efforts to participating in the defence of the Lebanese people in the mountains, the Ash-Shuf, and Beirut, and backing their struggle for territorial integrity and the inviolability of their existence and freedom. The leadership concerned is following up all measures that serve this aim in the same areas of action with the Salvation Front, Amal, and other patriotic and Islamic quarters.

3. Intensifying military action qualitatively behind the lines to which the Zionist invasion forces have withdrawn in South Lebanon; not allowing these forces to rest or benefit from the situation arising in the Ash-Shuf and the mountains (?as a) result of their withdrawal partially from their. [as received]

4. Reaffirming our political position of absolute rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. agreement which harms the heart of the Lebanese national cause and other Arab national causes, and affirming that we consider this agreement directly damaging to Lebanon's Arab character and commitment to its Arab atmosphere and environment. We regard this agreement as conflicting with the positions of the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people, and as representing only the positions of a small minority, the isolationist Phalangist forces and the regime.

"We consider that the situation through which the Palestinian revolution and Fatah are passing, and what they are being subjected to, do not serve the line of confronting the isolationist-Zionist plan, indeed they weaken the confrontation forces."

"So we stress the necessity of reducing the military and political pressures on the Palestinian revolution, particularly with regard to its presence, structure and military armament, which should be freed from all surrounding problems and dangers. Every bullet and every minute of effort and every drop of blood should be spared for the patriotic and national confrontation with the Zionist enemy and isolationist forces. The military attack operations against Fatah bases since the day before yesterday are extremely deplorable," WAFA quoted the Palestinian leadership as saying.

### Al-Wazir Interviewed on Lebanese Developments

*NC041246 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[First part of interview with Khalil al-Wazir, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad, Fatah Central Committee member and Palestinian revolution forces deputy commander in chief, by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Brother Abu Jihad, let us be candid. Rapid developments are occurring in the Lebanese arena. This week we are witnessing an internal Lebanese conflict. We are also witnessing an extension to this conflict as a result of Arab influences. We are also witnessing a huge concentration of U.S. and French forces, which are on their way to Lebanon. This means that the situation in Lebanon is no longer the same as it was before — a single crisis with local or Arab dimensions or several successive crises. We now have a complex crisis that affects the future of the whole area. There are some who cast shadows on the position of the Palestinian revolution, and on the position of the Fatah movement in particular, regarding the situation in Lebanon. There are some who cast shadows either to cast doubt, because of lack of understanding, or for various other purposes and aims. Exactly what is our position toward what is happening on the Lebanese arena?

[Al-Wazir] With regard to the history of relations between us and the struggling Lebanese people, this history has baptized with blood during the past long years. The Palestinian revolution does not forget the contribution of this struggling people. It does not forget their sacrifices. It does not forget the hundreds and thousands of martyrs who fell while we were fighting together against all the campaigns directed against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese people. This is a fact. Therefore, the relations have been baptized by blood. These historic relations will remain, whether we are in the heart of Beirut, outside Beirut, or around Lebanon. This spiritual relationship developed everywhere between us and the strugglers, patriots, and sons of this people. This is a basic fact. Therefore, the Palestinian revolution reacts to any development of the events on the Lebanese arena with all its heart and feelings, and it directly unites with them with all its potentials and capabilities. Without doubt this fact is basic and clear.

What is happening these days, first, is an effect of the Lebanese-U.S.-Israeli agreement. These effects have deepened the wound on the Lebanese arena, aggravated the situation on the Lebanese arena, and generated greater contradictions. Consequently, we have seen how this situation became inflamed quickly in the past few days. We have been in direct contact with many brothers. We have seen what the Army has done in Beirut and how its operations were accompanied by shelling of the Beirut streets, areas, and quarters. Some of the brothers who came from Beirut yesterday told us much about the suffering that the people faced there. These things tear the spirit and soul and pain every struggle, because the struggle of this people for their freedom and dignity must be supported by the Lebanese Army and must not be attacked. When we see such actions by the Army, it deepens the idea that there is a factional policy governing it, and this is self-evident. What the sons of this people say in Beirut and in all Lebanon about this dominant policy is an fact known to all. Therefore, the Army's repression of the Lebanese people touches the heart of every Palestinian, Arab, and Lebanese struggler, wherever he may be. This is the first fact.

The second is that all of this is taking place simultaneously with the U.S. movements — the fleets that are moving, and the happyMarine forces that say that the training given to the Lebanese Army by the U.S. experts has proved itself and succeeded. The Lebanese Army succeeded in what? Not in confronting the Israeli enemy, because we saw what happened in the past, but in suppressing and pursuing the people. But we say that despite all this, our position on the Lebanese arena is clear: We are with the sons of this people, with the patriots of this people, with the national and Islamic forces, and with the interacting groups on the Lebanese arena that confront and struggle for their freedom and for achieving a solution in Lebanon. We have always advocated the theory of the Lebanese solution, and we still support this theory and that there should be no interference by any side. These U.S., French, and foreign interventions complicate matters. When the sons of this people — through the will of this people — reach a solution, we will support it. Any solution they choose which is acceptable to the sons of this people — who carried arms, confronted the aggression, made sacrifices, and are suffering in Beirut, in all the quarters of West Beirut and all areas of the southern suburb, and in the south — when they are convinced reach a solution, we shall support it. Furthermore, we are with every struggler; we are with everyone who defends his just cause; and we are with him with all our feelings, hearts, potentials, and capabilities. This is our clear position on what is happening there. Of course, all of us are following, and all our Arab nation is following with grief what is happening, and hope that there will be an end to it that does not involve domination, hegemony, and repression against the sons of this people, because these are the sons of Lebanon who care for Lebanon and who sacrificed for Lebanon. This has always been our position.

**Discusses Mediation Efforts, Results**

*NC051206 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Part two of interview with Khalil al-Wazir by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Brothers, the political situation at the Palestinian, Arab, and international level,and mainly at the Lebanese level, raises many questions and views. This calls for an accurate analysis of the stances. We now have with us Brother Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief, to ask him questions. We begin with a question about Fatah; specifically, about the internal crisis in Fatah, where this crisis has led to, and where the current efforts for a solution have reached. We are taking into consideration that this crisis is interlinked with the crisis in the relations with Syria. More specifically, where has the Fatah crisis led and where have the attempts for a settlement reached?

[Al-Wazir] First, concerning the current crisis within the Fatah movement, it is no longer an internal one but it is now before our people, our Arab nation, and the world — how the Fatah leadership and movement dealt with the crisis initially when some brothers declared their dissension from the movement and raised the slogan of reform. We said then that the question of reform in the movement is one that concerns us all. It is true that after the Lebanese war we have been engaged in daily issues resulting from the effects of the war. Our forces, which were deployed in various areas, needed daily follow-up. The families of thousands of our fighters and martyrs have been moved from their place of residence in Lebanon to other areas.

When the enemy attacked the PLO, its military power, and its political establishments, we had to emerge once again to tell the world that our military power had been restored. Therefore, we have exerted all efforts to speed up rebuilding our military forces, rearming, reorganizing, and retraining them, and providing their requirements as much as possible. Within the framework of the political establishments we must exert constant efforts to prove the existence of the Palestinian voice and that of the PLO in the Arab and international arenas. The ultimate product was the meeting of the [Palestine] National Council held in Algeria. It was the apex meeting of the Palestinian establishments which declared to the world that all our establishments are in good shape within the framework of the PLO. The revolution continued the rebuilding process as necessary. After we had concluded our meeting and met our commitments, we in Fatah adopted an appropriate stance regarding the internal situation during a meeting of the movement's revolutionary council held in Aden last January. We must now try to reconsider these efforts, reappraise our situation, study the effects of the war and all its implications, and determine how we can continue the rebuilding process to confront any gaps.

A decision was made to convene a meeting of the movement's Revolutionary Council following the National Council's meeting. This was scheduled for 20 May this year; however, on 9 May, a few days before the Revolutionary Council was due to meet to discuss the internal situation, a dissension took place by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and several military men in an attempt to control the 1st and the 2d Battalions. Naturally, on our part we acted internally in support of some of the issues which we can discuss within the movement. Therefore, we told those brothers to come to the Fatah Military Council. We were prepared to discuss such issues at the plenary Military Council, the higher council of the Fatah movement, the Fatah Revolutionary Council, and at the Fatah Central Committee.

We were even prepared to discuss such issues in the Higher Palestinian Council, in the plenary Military Council of the Palestinian revolution, or in the PLO Executive Committee. We were prepared to discuss all these issues within these frameworks. However, there has been a persistence on following a certain plan. We say that the aim of the operation was not to make the voice heard. Everybody is prepared to listen to every word and to every problem and to cooperate in tackling them; however, we have been surprised by new developments. These developments included attacks by other armed forces against our positions and our centers and offices in Damascus' suburbs and their occupation. Why is there such behavior? Is .his a way for reform?

We were also surprised in the wake of the Revolutionary Council's meeting on 20 June by continuous military operations and attacks against us in Al-Masna', Majdal 'Anjar, and Ar-Rawdah. The attacks continued on our forces in Darzaynun where the forces' command there occupied by force and by artillery and machine gun fire as if it were an Israeli position. The attacks then extended to Barr Ilyas, 'Arab al-Fa'ur, Kafr Zabad, Ta'nayil, and Jdita. There were continuous attempts to occupy these positions. Why all this? They are units of the revolution and fighters whose goal is to safeguard the revolution's safety. What is the answer to this? How can those brothers tackle the situation? Naturally, they have been instructed to resist. No fighter can accept the abandonment of his position, his weapons, his command and battalion. Therefore, for two months, whenever the dissidents have carried out an attack, we regret to say that they have suffered many losses. Why all these losses, and who is responsible for shedding this Palestinian blood? They are responsible for this. They are committing a big crime by carrying out bloodshedding and by attacking our positions. [words indistinct]

Our fighters retreated to other positions but the dissidents continued to occupy new centers and new areas. We are telling our youths not to respond, but to contain such clashes within strict limits so that these should not extend to wider areas. If an artillery shell is fired against you, answer by machinegun fire. If an RPG is fired against you do not answer by trading RPG's. This has been our behavior in all operations. Our brothers have adopted a strong stand in Ta'nayil, Shtawrah, Jdita, Sa'd Nayil, Ta'labaya, and in other areas. All the attacks against our positions have been repelled. All the attacks against the positions of these military units have failed. Why all this fighting? Why all this ammunition waste? Why all this bloodshed? This is our question.

The battle was then moved to the Ba'labakk area. In the Al-Biqa' and in the Ba'labakk areas the peaceful Lebanese villages have been shelled. Why? The aim of such operations and shelling is to instigate the inhabitants and people there to reject the presence of all Palestinian fighters. This call was made in Ba'labakk, and we have confronted it. Another crime that is being committed is to instigate the people in these areas against us because no one wishes bloodshedding in his area.

However, as I said, our program has been to contain the clashes and to limit our answers to such attacks. We urged every influential person to bring pressure on those brothers to stop the fighting and to bring about a cease-fire.

We should contact the local Syrian commands, the Lebanese National Movement parties,and the brothers in other organizations and urge them to bring about a cease-fire.

There have been intensive political efforts and there have been movements by committees from the Executive Committee and the Central Council. There has been some calm for several days. However, we were surprised tonight when they opened fire in the Ba'labakk area against our Al-Karmil Battalion to warn it. We adopted the same stand. We contacted the Syrian command, the national parties, and the other various organizations in order to stop this action. We hope to arrive at a result and stop the renewed clashes.

We affirm the fact that every drop of boodshed will distort the history of our Palestinian struggle.

[Reporter]: Brother Abu Jihad, in fact the Fatah movement's historical command, the National Command, which initiated the revolution and led the Palestinian struggle in difficult circumstances, and which shoulders a difficult cause, has challenged the United States and Israel. Let us say that the peak of the challenge has been the decision on confrontation and steadfastness in the Beirut battle. This command appears strong and self-confident, but it feels very weak before the Palestinian blood, particularly so when Palestinian blood is shed by Palestinian hands under any circumstances or justifications. Brother Abu Jihad, do you see [words indistinct] that a conference will be called to draft an organizational solution? We believe that the issue now exceeds the dissension question to arranging the situation of our movement and arena on the basis of confronting the coming challenges, particularly after the departure from Beirut. The movement's Central Committee, at its recent meeting, issued decisions on the formation of the movement's control committee, the financial control department, the revolution's security court, and so forth. In brief, before moving to the other important subject, relations with Syria, how do you view these decisions and are they decisions for solving the problem or a step along the road for rearranging the movement?

[Al-Wazir] The first question on which we are concentrating is how to bring about a cease-fire and to contain the fighting. We cannot turn to building our situation while the fighting and shedding of Palestinian blood continue. We believe that every drop of bloodshed will distort our struggle. Our Palestinian people have been struggling for over 65 years. They have been respected by the world as strugglers who spare no sacrifices. They have been respected by all international organizations for their sacrifices in confronting the enemy. How is our image now before all the world, before ourselves, and before our people in the occupied territory while Palestinian blood is being shed? The main question is how to stop the bloodshedding and how to contain the clashes.

Therefore, we are exerting all political and nonpolitical efforts. We are making contacts with all parties to bring about this step. The other thing is that this question should not prevent us from paying interest to our internal building. We said that there were gaps, negative aspects, and traces of wounds which should be tackled and mended. This issue requires certain stances. There were several meetings of the Fatah's Central Committee and the

Revolutionary Council at which several measures were adopted. At the level of the forces in this area, appointments were made and positions were filled by officers and commands who assumed their duties and are performing their roles.

At the Central Committee level, several decisions were adopted concerning the situation in the wake of the war in respect of internal building issues, certain new appointments, and transfers. This is in addition to the committees which have been set up, including the committee on controlling the movement's membership, the financial affairs control committee, the committees on following up the effects of the war and its results. All these committees have begun their work. These committees have been set up from members of the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council. This is a part of continuous steps. We are proceeding step by step so that we can follow up our mission regardless of whether or not there is a problem.

This is one of the questions we are dealing with. We should benefit from past lessons and remedy all the mistakes and fill the gaps which have appeared in this long period of time. We are proceeding along this course. I believe that some of our action is made public and some is not, but we are proceeding along this path. This is a part of the things which we are broadly carrying out now.

### Al-Wazir on Support for Lebanese Nationalists

*NC060947 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, stated: The Palestinian leadership and the Central Committee have held several meetings to discuss the current developments in Lebanon in light of the Israeli partial withdrawal. After discussing themeans of following up and confronting the new situation created in the mountains, Ash-Shuf, and Beirut, the following decisions have been made:

1. To fully abide by the stance adopted by the Lebanese national and Islamic forces, the National Salvation Front, and the Amal Movement regarding the new situation. This commitment stems from the affirmation of the historical cohesion in the struggle which was baptised with mutual blood and sacrifices between the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples throughout years of confrontation against Zionist aggression and factional oppression by the Phalangists and the Army, which completely sided with the isolationist policy in Lebanon. Such policy represents only a limited and well-known faction.

2. To render all possibilities and efforts contributing toward the defense of the Lebanese people in the mountains, Ash-Shuf, and Beirut, and consolidate their struggle for safeguarding their land, existence, and freedom, the appropriate commands are following up the various measures serving this goal in the field with the National Salvation Front, the Amal Movement, and other national and Islamic parties.

3. To intensify the military action behind the lines to which the Zionist invasion forces have withdrawn in southern Lebanon and not to leave these forces to rest or to benefit from the situation arising in the Ash-Shuf and the mountain areas because of their partial withdrawal.

4. To reaffirm our political stance that absolutely rejects the Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. agreement, which is detrimental to the Lebanese national and pan-Arab questions. The agreement is regarded as a direct violation of Lebanon's Arab affiliation and of Lebanon's Arab commitment. We consider the agreement contradictory of the stances of the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people. The agreement represents only the stances of a small minority of the Phalangist and isolationist forces and of the authorities.

5. We regard the circumstances through which the Palestinian revolution and the Fatah movement are passing and the events we are exposed to are not in the interest of the confrontation line against the isolationist-Zionist plan. These circumstances also weaken the confrontation forces. Therefore, we call for easing the military and political pressures to which the Palestinian revolution is being exposed, particularly in respect of its military presence which is supposed to be free of all problems and dangers. Every bullet, effort, and every drop of blood should be spared for the national and pan-Arab confrontations. All strugglers are pained by the continuous military attacks that have been carried out since 4 September and which are still continuing against the Fatah positions.

### Qaddumi's Statement to AR-RA'Y Noted

*JN041030 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 4 Sep 83 pp 1, 23*

[Dispatch by Lima Nabil from Geneva]

[Text] In a statement to *Ar-Ra'y*, head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi said that Jordanian-Palestinian relations have been and continue to be good, and that the PNC has defined them.

Qaddumi added: In our cooperation with all the Arabs, including Jordan, we try to clear the Arab atmosphere in order to fully prepare for and convene an Arab summit conference. On establishing a confederal union between Jordan and the PLO, Qaddumi said that the PNC had decided that a confederal union with Jordan will be established in the future, after the independent Palestinian state is established. We still stick to this opinion.

On the situation in the occupied territories and the attempts to appoint mayors in order to create a new Palestinian leadership, Qaddumi said: Our people inside the occupied territories are capable of foiling all conspiracies against them, and these Israeli attempts will inevitably fail.

On the Israeli scheme to settle the Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and Gaza, Qaddumi said that the refugees' problem can only be solved by their return to the lands and houses from which they were uprooted. This problem will continue to exist unless these refugees return to their homes. Israel will not be able to decieve world public opinion by adopting partial measures, because the refugees are outside the occupied territories

On the split inside the Fatah movement, Qaddumi said that this problem has been exaggerated and has been exploited by everyone who wants to harm the PLO and the Palestinian people's struggle and unity. He said that political and revolutionary movements in the world are always exposed to such a split, and that we are capable of overcoming these problems and solving them through democratic means.

On Israel's decision to redeploy its forces in southern Lebanon, Qaddumi said that this is an assumption which may not be applied to reality. We support the unconditional and complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all of Lebanon. We will continue our struggle at the side of the Lebanese nationalist movement against the Israeli occupation forces until the complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Concluding his statement, Qaddumi said: We hope that the Arab stand toward the United States will be united. All the Arab countries must try to impose their stand, which was defined in the summit conferences, and not go back on them.

### Fatah's Salih Raps 'Arafat's Meeting With Israelis

*JN041622 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Tripoli — Nimr Salih [Abu Salih], member of the command of the Fatah revolutionary movement, has denounced Yasir 'Arafat's meeting with the two Zionists, Yuri Avneri and Matitiahu Peled, members of Israeli peace committee, in Geneva. He said that this behavior by Yasir 'Arafat is considered treason against the Palestinian people and their crucial cause.

At a press conference, Abu Salih explained that the Fatah Revolutionary Council had denounced all the meetings which 'Arafat held with the Zionists. He said that an inquiry committee has been formed to take 'Arafat to task.

### Fatah Official Criticizes 'Arafat, Khalaf

*JN030806 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Brother Samih Abu Quwayq, alias Qadri, made a statement last night on PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's meeting yesterday with several members of the Zionist movement in Geneva. Abu Quwayq said: The meeting which took place in Geneva on 2 September between Yasir 'Arafat and two Zionist movement leaders is a blatant violation of all the national values in which our Palestinian Arab people and our Arab people believe. This meeting is also a deviation from our political program and all the laws which govern our struggle with the Zionist enemy, not to mention that it violates the UN General Assembly resolution labeling Zionism a racist movement. This meeting proves 'Arafat's insistence on pursuing the same deviationist political course which was the main cause of our upheaval against his trend. It also entrenches the policy of saying neither yes or no which Yasir 'Arafat has imposed on the PLO policy in harmony with the retreat resulting from the policy of favoritism that he has adopted. This also reflects his suspect intentions to join the U.S. scheme by recognizing the Zionist enemy and accustoming the masses to these meetings with the Zionists in preparation for the liquidation of the Palestinian cause and our people's rights on the basis of the plan of a confederal union with Jordan which is in conformity with Reagan's plan.

All the attempts to justify such meetings, particularly the claim that the Zionist movement consists of two factions, one a reactionary movement and the other a progressive movement, and that meetings take place with progressive Zionists are exposed attempts at covering up the harm done to our people's national aspirations and misleading our people who are well aware that the Zionist movement is one racist movement allied with imperialism to occupy Palestine and to maintain the Arab homeland as a backward, divided, and subservient area and that it is the Zionists who came from everywhere to occupy Palestine.

On the other hand, Samih Abu Quwayq commented on Salah Khalaf's statement to Radio Monte Carlo in which the latter expressed support for Amin al-Jumayyil's call to hold a dialogue with all Lebanese parties and in which he also criticized Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party. Salah Khalaf claimed that the Phalangist army in Lebanon is a Lebanese and Arab army.

Qadri explained that by his statement Salah Khalaf spurns the blood shed by the Lebanese and Palestinian masses who were spoliated by the Phalangist party which is allied with the Zionist enemy against our revolution, people, and nation.

Brother Samih Quwayq added: Salah Khalaf reveals his true nature when he vehemently criticizes Walid Junblatt who has become one of the symbols of confrontation of the U.S.-Zionist scheme in Lebanon.

Brother Qadri concluded by saying: We in the general command of the Al-'Asifah forces, and from the premise of participation in the confrontation of what is being concocted for Lebanon and Palestine, reiterate our stand alongside and support for the Lebanese National Salvation Front and the Lebanese masses in their arduous and firm struggle to safeguard Lebanon's unity, independence, and Arab character until the Zionist occupation is removed from all Lebanese territories.

### PFLP-GC Denounces 'Arafat's Meetings With Israelis

*JN041933 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Damascus — The PFLP-General Command has denounced the meetings and contacts which Yasir 'Arafat held on the eve of the opening of the UN conference on Palestine with Zionist persons who are well-known to all Palestinians.

In a statement today, PFLP-General Command official spokesman Fadl Shururu said that despite the fact that the PNC, in its 16th session, denounced contacts with Zionists, especially the contacts which 'Arafat and his rightist leadership had held with Zionists, and despite the Palestinian people's denunciation of all these treasonous contacts, 'Arafat still insists on bypassing the Palestinian Arab people's will, their PNC, and on holding

contacts with Zionists whose leader had declared before leaving Lod Airport that he would meet with 'Arafat, who knows that we are Zionists who defend the Zionist ideology to the last drop of our blood.

At the conclusion of its statment, the PFLP-General Command called on all the Palestinian revolution's factions and the PNC members to adopt a frank and clear stand on 'Arafat's insistence on bypassing the Palestinian Arab people's will and to hold him responsible for this serious diversion from the course of the revolution and the homeland.

### As-Sa'iqah Condemns 'Arafat Meeting with Israelis

*JN051604 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Damascus, 5 Sep (SANA) — The Popular Liberation War Vanguards-As-Sa'iqah forces have strongly condemned the contacts Yasir 'Arafat and his deviationist right-wing command held with the Zionists, a matter which will contribute to further entrenching the rift in the Palestinian arena.

A responsible source for the As-Sa'iqah forces warned the deviationist 'Arafatist command of the consequences of these practices, and appealed to the Palestinian and Arab masses to condemn the deviationist and defeatist stands of 'Arafat and his command.

The source also denounced Salah Khalaf's recent statements describing the Phalangist army as an Arab army.

### Palestinian Military Source Reports Syrian Attacks

*NC050920 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] A Palestinian military source has said that the Syrian forces in the Ba'labakk area and in the Shlifa-Dar al-Wasi'ah axis have beseiged and shelled the Palestinian forces. The source added: Our forces in this axis have been exposed for 3 days to intensive attacks and offensives by the dissident groups led by Abu Khalid [not further identified]. Our forces are also being beseiged and shelled by the Syrian forces led by Colonel Rami.

The source said that the Al-Karmil and the 1st artillery [not further identified] battalions have confronted continuous attacks for 36 hours by the dissident advancing groups protected by the Syrian forces. They failed to achieve any progress. We were surprised last night by the Syrian forces beseiging the positions of the two battalions with tanks and infantry and requesting our fighters to leave their positions to hand them over to the dissident groups. We have conducted intensive contacts with the Syrian officers in the area to ascertain the stance in Damascus. Instead of obtaining answers and clarifications, the Syrian forces and tanks, at the orders of Colonel Rami, opened heavy machine gun and artillery fire as of 1920 yesterday.

The source added: We did not return the fire and did not announce that, but continued our intensive efforts to check this new attack. However, the shelling and attacks continued up to the time this communique was prepared at 2200 on 4 September. The Syrians have reinforced their positions and have intensified their shelling of our positions and forces. They have also detained several of our fighters, confiscating their weapons and vehicles. The source said that 15 of our fighters were martyred, and more than 20 others wounded as a result of the intensive Syrian shelling of the Al-Karmil and the 1st artillery battalions' positions.

The source concluded by saying that what is taking place is a serious escalation by the Syrian forces which are using heavy machineguns and artillery fire. We urge the brothers in the Syrian command to end this escalation, particularly as the entire area is witnessing a fateful conflict. The Palestinian revolution and the Fatah movement are eager to devote all their energy alongside the Lebanese national and Syrian forces to confront the rabid onslaught that is being carried out by the Phalangist gangs and the Lebanese authorities against our Lebanese nationalist brothers in Beirut, the suburbs, and the mountains, especially in view of the serious developments yesterday in the Ash-Shuf and the mountain areas in the wake of the partial withdrawal by the occupation forces. We fear that what is taking place is an exploitation of the conflict in the mountain area with the aim of striking our forces and liquidating our bases and our cause surreptiously, because the media is completely engaged with the developments in the mountain.

### Further on Palestinian Clashes

*JN031840 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has stated the following: The Fatah movement forces in the Dar al-Wasi'aharea near Ba'labakk are being exposed to attacks led by Abu Khalid al-'Amlah with the aim of forcing the Al-Karmil Battalion —one of the Al-Karamah forces' battalions —out of the region.

The spokesman added that the Al-Karmil fighters managed to hold and check the attacks despite the violent artillery shelling. He indicated that two from the Al-Karmil Battalion forces were killed and several others wounded in these attacks. He added that contacts were held with the Syrian officials to halt these battles.

The spokesman also said that the dissidents today intensified their roadblocks on the main roads in several areas in Al-Biqa', adding that these dissidents kidnapped 30 loyalist elements, including officers and soldiers from the Badr forces which belong to the Palestine Liberation Army.

### Inter-Fatah Clashes

*NC031800 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] In Al-Biqa' clashes erupted anew between the 'Arafat loyalists and Fatah dissidents on the approaches to Dayr Qanun, Barr Ilyas, Jalala, and Ta'nayil. It has been reported that the Abu Musa [Musa Sa'id Muragha] group has managed to storm the positions of the 'Arafat loyalists in the township of Shlifa. Reports spoke about heavy casualties inflicted on the ranks of the 'Arafat loyalists and that a 106-mm gun and an antitank gun

were destroyed.

In the meantime, the Syrians have arrested a military official of the 'Arafat loyalists called Muhammad Labib. The Syrians also confiscated an ambulance on the Shlifa-i'at road carrying a number of wounded 'Arafat loyalists.

Elements of the Abu Musa group took up positions on the ridges overlooking Shlifa and brought in military reinforcements.

## BAHRAIN

### Amir Greets al-Qadhdhafi on Anniversary

*GF030512 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 3 Sep 83 p 5*

[Text] HH the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, sent a cable of congratulations to Libyan President Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on the anniversary of the September Revolution.

Crown Prince and Commander-in-Chief of the BDF [Bahrain Defense Force], Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, sent a similar cable.

## KUWAIT

### Foreign Ministry Refuses To Rap USSR on Plane

*LD031442 Kuwait KUNA in English 1223 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 3 (KUNA) — Saturday gave a diplomatic snub to South Korea when the latter's ambassador here today called on the Foreign Ministry to issue a statement denouncing the Soviet Union for the alleged downing of a Korean civilian carrier during a flight last Thursday between New York and Seoul.

The ambassador of South Korea, Sin Chong-sop approached today the director of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department, Khalid Muhammad Ja'far for Kuwaiti support to his country's stance accusing the Soviet Union of shooting down the civilian plane and for issuance of a statement by Kuwait protesting and denouncing the incident.

The Kuwaiti official explained to the Korean envoy that while Kuwait deplores the victimization of people because of any incident, Kuwait has no evidence yet either establishing or confirming the Soviet Union's responsibility for the said incident.

Ja'far added that the U.N. Security Council which met to consider the issue has not adopted any resolution denouncing any party for the incident and emphasized Kuwait's friendly and cordial relations with the world countries based on her commitment to international norms and principles as a member of the U.N., the Non-aligned Movement and other various regional and world bodies.

Meanwhile, a diplomatic source stated that a Kuwaiti response to the South Korean request of issuing a statement denouncing the Soviet Union and holding it responsible for the plane incident will tantamount to "undermining and damaging cordial relations with a friendly state" and stressed that "Kuwait is unwilling to damage such relations nor improve them with a certain state at the expense of her relations with another state."

### U.S. 'Overreaction' to Airliner Incident Cited

*LD041234 Kuwait KUNA in English 1036 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Kuwait, Sept 4 (KUNA) — The escalation of tensions in Lebanon, the Geneva conference on Palestine and various diplomatic manouevres in the Arab world, captured the editorial columns of Kuwait dailies Sunday.

Daily *Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm* however commented on the Korean jumbo incident though it noted that, there was no need to join in the worldwide flood of comment on the South Korean airliner incident.

"But," the paper added, "massive U.S. exploitation of this sad occurence calls for some to tell Washington to put an end to its cheap and unconvincing tantrums and histrionics."

*Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm* reminded readers that when Israel shot down an unarmed Libyan airliner in 1973 killing over 200 people, the U.S. vetoed a Security Council resolution to condemn the downing.

Now Washington is attempting to present itself as being greatly distressed about the loss of human life, in a move that entirely fails to fool anyone with a memory, or anyone who has seen the U.S. willingness to kill thousands of people around the globe for the advancement of its interests.

Indeed, the paper continued, with America launching a huge anti-Soviet propaganda campaign and making more of the incident than even the Koreans, whose airliner it was, doubts are raised worldwide.

"If Washington had not overreacted so conspicuously the world would have judged the Soviet Union harshly." *Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm* said.

"But the U.S. attitude, given that own country's blood-stained record, causes people to doubt both the facts of the matter as presented by Washington and the motives behind the American stance," the newspaper added.

"The problem is that we remember.... [KUNA ellipsis] we remember the Israeli attack on the Libyan plane and the subsequent U.S. silence. We also remember how the American fleet violated Libyan territory in the Gulf of Sidra...and then presented that violation to the world as 'Libyan aggression.' is it possible to be more hypocritical or more cynical? We think not," the paper concluded.

### Crown Prince Appeals for PLO, Arab Unity

*LD031814 Kuwait KUNA in English 1634 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 3 (KUNA) — H.H. the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah reiterated Saturday that discarding of Arab differences and maintaining Arab solidarity were the only means to tackle the present deteriorating state of affairs in the Arab world.

He pointed that current Palestinian differences will only benefit enemies of the Arab nation and renewed Kuwait's pledge to strive for reconciling these differences.

In an interview with the weekly magazine, *Al-Rissala*, appearing here Sunday, Shagkh Sa'd said that current Arab disunity was distressing and added that the only way out was by shelving of differences and reinstating Arab solidarity.

He pledged that Kuwait will remain faithful to her national commitments and will strive, alone or in unison with other Arab states, to reconcile these differences.

On the present rift within the mainstream Palestinian Fatah commando movement, the prime minister said that this regretable and serious dispute will only benefit the enemies of the Arab Nation.

Shaykh Sa'd supported any Arab objective effort to heal the rift in the interest of the Palestinian cause which, he said, is the Arabs' cardinal cause.

His highness expressed confidence in the wisdom of the Palestinian resistance leaders and the concerted effort of all Arab leaders to end the dispute which tends to weaken the movement and distract it from its main aim of liberating Arab usurped lands.

In conclusion, Shaykh Sa'd called on Kuwaiti dealers involved in the Manakh crisis to take positive steps and clear their debts incurred in share transactions concluded under deferred payment arrangements and assured that government steps to settle the problem were well progressing.

### Foreign Minister on Baghdad Visit, Geneva Meeting

*LD041105 Kuwait KUNA in English 1003 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 4 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-ahmad stated on arrival back home shortly after midnight Saturday that his visit to Baghdad falls in line with Gulf efforts to clear Arab atmosphere.

Shaykh Sabah said that his meeting Saturday with Iraqi head of state Saddam Husayn was a follow up within the context of endeavors that included a meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad last week.

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) has decided to embark on Arab reconciliation offensive to prepare for the upcoming Arab summit conference scheduled to convene in Riyadh next November, the Kuwaiti chief diplomat elaborated.

Discussion with President Saddam tackled the same ideas previously reviewed with Al-Asad covering all issues of concern to higher Arab interests, Shaykh Sabah said.

The Iraqi news agencies said late Saturday that Shaykh Sabah has conveyed a verbal message from H.H. the amir to President Saddam Husayn dealing with "horizons of brotherly relations between Iraq and Kuwait and an exchange of views on important Arab events."

The agency added that Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Kuwaiti ambassador to Baghdad 'Abd al-Aziz as-Sar'awi, have attended the meeting.

Shaykh Sabah stopped over in Baghdad on his way home from Geneva where he delivered Kuwait's speech at the U.N.-sponsored conference on the Palestinian question.

The Kuwaiti minister noted that a sweeping majority of U.N. members have participated in the conference.

He underlined the importance of the conference which came at an important and decisive period in the history of that question but did not wish to express an opinion on the conference's expected outcome before the resolutions are announced.

It is important to "hold such conferences to activate the world's political memory regarding the U.N. resolutions adopted in favor of the cause since 1947 and which were not implemented because of Israel's contempt and non-respect of the international will," Shaykh Sabah charged.

He elaborated that the Palestinians in the conference have lived up to expectations particularly in the speech delivered by Palestine Liberation Organization, candid and included "just and clear demands for the legitimate and legal rights of all peoples on earth," the deputy premier said and expressed hope that it will be met by an adequate response from the "world conscience."

## SAUDI ARABIA

### USSR 'Crimes,' 'Jewish Crimes' Compared

*LD030845 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0550 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Riyadh: 3 Sep (SPA) — Concerning the South Korean airliner that was shot down last week, *Al-Madinah* said in its editorial today under the headline "Professional Criminals and Unarmed Victims":

In 1968 [date as received] the fighter aircraft of the Zionist occupying army fired missiles at an Arab civil aircraft on a journey between Libya and Cairo, which was only carrying unarmed civilians. America and its allies were not moved by this abominable crime, and America did not move a finger concerning this brutal action by the Zionist enemy.

It pointed out that America is now directing a tough campaign on the Soviet crimes against the Korean airliner. It is stressing the danger of these crimes and their implications for world peace. But what the Jews are doing now in Lebanon, in the usurped Palestinian lands, in the Golan heights and in the Muslim holy places under Zionist occupation is absolutely similar to the crimes of the communists.

It stressed that these abominable crimes that the Zionists campaign for them to be exposed. The actions of the Jews and communists are the same in their incentives and their dangers and threats against international peace. This is because they are always directed against unarmed civilians. This is the lowest level

of cowardice and depravity which characterize the morals of the Jews and the behavior and strategy of the communists.

### Foreign Minister on Lebanon, GCC Summit

*GF050800 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0737 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Doha, 5 Sep (WAKH) — Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal has said that he is optimistic about the results of the contacts recently held by Saudi Arabia to reconcile the various Lebanese sides.

In a statement to the Qatari paper *Ar-Rayah* published today Prince Sa'ud said that in coordination with the GCC and some other Arab countries, Saudi Arabia will make every effort to reconcile the Lebanese sides in order to safeguard Lebanon's freedom and independence, restore its stability, and spare the innocent lives that are being sacrificed as a result of differences that can benefit only the enemies of the Arab nation.

Sa'ud al-Faysal called on all the Lebanese leaders to resort to reason and let their conscience be the arbiter of the current events in Lebanon.

Referring to the forthcoming GCC summit Sa'ud al-Faysal affirmed that it will be held as scheduled in Doha in November and said that "all that serves the interests of the peoples of the region" will be discussed at the summit.

### Pakistan's Zia Arrives for Pilgrimage 3 September

*LD031958 Riyadh SPA in English 1918 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Jidda, sept 3, SPA — Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived there today after a visit to Turkey to perform the unra (minor pilgrimage). He was greeted at the airport by Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Mecca, a number of senior Saudi officials and the Pakistani ambassador the Kingdom.

#### Meets King Fahd, Others

*LD032006 Riyadh SPA in English 1925 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Jidda, Sept 3, SPA — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received here tonight Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq who arrived in the port city earlier today after a visit to Turkey to perform the umra (minor pilgrimage).

The royal audience was attended by Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the first deputy premier and commander of the national guard, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy premier and defence and aviation minister, a number of ministors and high-ranking officials.

Earlier, President Zia met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The meeting was attended by Pakistani Ambassador to the Kingdom Najim Saqeb Khan.

#### More on Meeting

*LD040016 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Jidda, 3 Sep (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq held a meeting at 2245 today at the royal palace in Jidda. The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and auditor general; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; and His Excellency Hisham Nazir, minister of planning.

The meeting was attended on the Pakistani side by Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Planning Minister Dr Mahbubul Haq, and Najim Saqeb Khan, Pakistani ambassador to the Kingdom.

Bilateral relations and the most important events in the international arena were reviewed during the meeting.

#### Honored at Dinner

*GF031934 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Pakistani President His Excellency Mohammad Ziaul Haq at the royal palace in Jidda this evening. After that, his majesty held a dinner banquet in honor of the Pakistani president and the delegation accompanying him. The banquet was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation; and a number of ministers and senior officials.

#### Leaves Medina for Home

*LD042239 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2142 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] President Mohammed Ziaul Haq of Pakistan left holy Medina this evening for home after a visit to the Kingdom during which he had a meeting with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. During his 2-day visit the Pakistani president also performed the minor pilgrimate rites and visited the holy mosque of the prophet.

## UAE

### Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Zayid

*GF041347 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1045 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Sep (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the current Arab developments, particularly the situation in Lebanon, and bilateral relations.

The message was delivered to UAE Foreign Affairs Minister Rashid 'Abdallah during his meeting here today with Libyan Ambassador to the UAE 'Ali Mahmud Marya.

### GCC's 'Abdallah Bisharah Arrives in Abu Dhabi

*GF051834 Doha QNA in Arabic 1805 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Sep (QNA) — GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah arrived in Abu Dhabi from Riyadh this afternoon on a 2-day visit to the UAE.

During his visit, Bisharah will discuss with a number of the UAE officials the issues which concern the GCC, especially the issues which will be discussed during the GCC summit which will be held in Doha in the first week of November.

Bisharah will begin his contacts tomorrow morning by meeting with Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs. Bisharah's visit to the UAE comes at the conclusion of a tour of the GCC states within the framework of preparations for the Doha summit.

## PDRY

### Chairman Cables Arab League on Lebanon

*GF040730 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a cable to Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League. In the cable he expresses the PDRY's readiness to participate in any joint Arab move on the developments in Lebanon in order to achieve a national accord by all Lebanese in a way that would guarantee Lebanon's independence and sovereignty and protect its Arab character and unity.

### Chairman Meets With Soviet Charge 4 September

*GF041538 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office at the Central Committee Secretariat today, the Soviet charge d'affaires in Aden, and discussed with him a number of issues concerning the bilateral relations and the means to strengthen and develop them.

## YAR

### Delegation Leaves for DPRK 2 September

*GF021440 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] An official and popular delegation led by Brother 'Abd al-Hamid al-Haddi, assistant secretary of the permanent committee, left today for Pyongyang to celebrate with the Korean people the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the DPRK.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, the head of the delegation noted that he carries a written message from Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress to Korean President Kim Il-song, dealing with bilateral relations and with promoting their role in the Nonaligned Movement — this pioneer movement which the two countries are members — in solving the complicated international problems.

He added that during the visit he will hold talks with the DPRK officials and inform them of the new experiences which our country has undergone as directed by the General People's Congress.

### Government 'Deplores' South Korean Plane Downing

*NC031223 Cairo MENA in English 1215 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Cairo, Sept 3 (MENA) — Egypt today deplored the downing of the South Korean commercial airliner and expressed sympathy for the families of the victims.

Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador 'Umran ash-Shafi'i today conveyed Egypt's condolences to the South Korean consul general in Cairo who handed over to him the text of the statement issued by the South Korean president on the incident.

### Mubarak Comments on Begin's Resignation

*PM051208 Cairo Al-Akhbar in Arabic 31 Aug 83 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Mubarak Tells Correspondents : Begin's Resignation Is an Internal Problem"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has stated that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's resignation is an Israeli internal problem and that he has no comment to make on it. He added: But I would like to recall that Mr Begin participated in the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks which resulted in the signing of the Camp David peace agreement. However, we have still not achieved a final solution to the problem. Furthermore, Lebanon was invaded. At any rate, this is an Israeli internal problem. We do not deal only with Mr Begin. We deal with the government and the state.

The president was answering questions addressed to him by foreign correspondents.

Asked whether he expected fundamental changes in Israeli policies under the new government, the president said: I do not believe that there will be a change, at least not in the right direction toward a reasonable settlement and peace in the entire region.

Asked what he meant by the right direction and the establishment of peace in the entire region, and what, in his opinion, the Israeli Government should do to promote such a settlement, the president said: We must realize that the Palestinian question is at the core of the entire problem. We must not overlook the fact that the Palestinian problem is still the main problem in the region and I believe that it would be difficult to establish peace in the region without solving that problem.

### Paper Expresses 'Apprehension' Over Shamir Election

*NC022202 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — The Cairo newspaper *Al-Jumhuriyah* has expressed its apprehension regarding the ruling Likud coalition's election of Shamir as a successor to Begin.

In its commentary which will be published in its Saturday issue, the paper recalled that Shamir was one of the most outstanding critics of his predecessor's policy — for being too soft — although this policy has led Israel into a dead end in all spheres and has complicated the area situation in an unprecedented manner.

The paper also pointed out that Shamir had opposed the Camp David agreements and was the Israeli Cabinet member most enthusiastic about the war in Lebanon and about the continuation of the policy of settlement building in the occupied Arab territories. The paper wonders how the Israeli policy will be under Shamir.

### Reportage on Visit by U.S. Secretary Murphy

#### Muhyi ad-Din Meets Murphy

*NC042048 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din tonight met with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy. During the meeting, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din emphasized that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the conflict in the Middle East and that concerted efforts must be made to resolve this issue so that a just and lasting peace will be established in the area. Views were also exchanged on the situation in Lebanon.

The Prime Minister affirmed the need for accelerating the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and for preserving the territorial integrity of Lebanon. Aspects of political, economic, and technical cooperation between Egypt and the United States were also reviewed during the meeting.

#### 'Ali Receives Murphy

*NC031558 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today met with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, and discussed bilateral Egyptian-U.S. relations and the situation in the Middle East, particularly the situation in Lebanon and the Palestinian issue.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained Egypt's stand on Egyptian-U.S. relations as well as the economic plan that Egypt is implementing and its requirements to bolster the Egyptian economic potential.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of the relations between the two countries. They clarified the interest they take in bolstering the legitimate Lebanese Government.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali also clarified Egypt's stand on the need for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon under a timetable, without linking this withdrawal to the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon, particularly since Israel's invasion of Lebanon was not caused by the Syrian presence in Lebanon.

With regard to the Palestinian issue, Kamal Hasan 'Ali emphasized Egypt's stand on the need for Israel to take the confidence-building measures earlier called for by Egypt in order to create an atmosphere for the achievement of a just solution to the Palestinian issue, and emphasized the need for the United States

to play its role as a full partner to achieve an overall solution.

Richard Murphy affirmed that there are no problems in Egyptian-U.S. relations, and that Egypt and the United States seek to consolidate these relations. He said: The two states are interested in strengthening the Lebanese central government and in helping it to expand its authority over all Lebanon.

**President Mubarak Receives Murphy**

*NC040814 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy. The meeting was attended by Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, and U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Cairo Henry Brecht.

**Al-Baz Comments on Visit**

*NC041311 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Offices for Political Affairs, said reaction to the appeal that President Husni Mubarak had addressed for the convocation of an Arab summit conference to discuss the Lebanese question is being carefully studied to discuss the possibility of any future moves in its light. He said there are numerous and specific alternatives and options that must be studied, for which preparations must be made, and in the light of which the president will move in the coming phase.

On today's Egyptian-U.S. talks, Al-Baz said the situation in Lebanon headed the list of the topics discussed. He pointed out that the situation there was explosive and that the possibilities of it developing into a total civil war are increasing — an evil outcome not only for Lebanon alone but for the entire area; normal conditions must consequently be restored. Dr Usamah al-Baz emphasized that the time has come to start the phase of stopping the exhaustion of all Lebanon's resources as well as the bloodshed.

**Al-Baz Comments Further**

*NC041720 Cairo MENA in English 1630 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Cairo Sept. 4 (MENA) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near East Affairs Richard Murphy discussed today during his one-hour meeting with President Husni Mubarak bilateral relations and other regional issues mainly the Lebanese problem.

Murphy, who described his talks with President Mubarak as frank and constructive, said that the U.S. Administration is greatly concerned with the Lebanese crisis, affirming the coming U.S. election due to start in November will not curb U.S. efforts to reach a settlement for this crisis.

On the possibility of reaching a Middle East settlement with the help of the Soviet Union, Murphy said the U.S. hopes that the Soviet Union would be able to adopt a constructive stance towards Middle East peace.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of President Husni Mubarak's Bureau for Political Affairs, said that reactions to President Mubarak's call for an Arab summit conference to consider Lebanon's issue is currently under careful study for a future drive.

He added that there were a number of alternatives that should be studied and prepared in the light of which the president would act in the coming stage.

On the American-Egyptian negotiations today, Dr al-Baz said that the situation in Lebanon was on top of the topics that were discussed.

He pointed out that the situation in Lebanon was volatile disclosing increasing possibilities of its development into a comprehensive civil war — a possibility that would harm Lebanon and the whole area.

He further said that in such a case it would be difficult to restore the situation to normal.

He further affirmed that it was high time to stop the depletion of Lebanon's resources and to stop bloodshed.

On Egypt's viewpoint regarding the concentration on the Israeli troops withdrawal from Lebanon in the earliest possible time, Al-Baz aid that Egypt believes that the long presence of Israel in Lebanon makes the situation volatile and increases violence.

He added that the American move should be focussed on the evacuation of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and on ensuring a full and comprehensive withdrawal rather than a partial withdrawal.

He further said that a partial withdrawal would not solve the situation but would rather give Israel a new chance to redeploy its troops and to prolong its presence, thus, exacerbating the situation.

Dr al-Baz said that Egypt supports the call of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Lebanese territory.

Dr Usamah al-Baz stated that there is great concern due to the stalemate of the Palestinian cause, since it is very difficult to achieve progress especially in the light of the current situation in Lebanon.

He also pointed out that it is the duty of all parties to resume immediately the peace efforts with a view to move the Palestinian issue so as to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national right to self-determination.

Replying to a question on the American visualisation vis-a-vis the situation in Lebanon, the director of the presidential office said that the situation is rapidly deteriorating and necessitates active reaction.

Today's talks, he said, are an attempt on the part of the U.S. to resume efforts for achieving progress regarding the situation in Lebanon.

### Murphy Departs 5 September

*NC050655 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, left Cairo this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to Egypt during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak. The U.S. envoy also held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali on the situation in the Middle East and U.S. efforts to bring about a withdrawal of Israeli and foreign forces from Lebanon.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed to the U.S. envoy the significance of achieving an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon according to atimetable or else the Israeli withdrawal will be linked with the withdrawal of the Syrian forces. 'Ali also explained the need forIsrael to take confidence-building measures in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in order to achieve a just solution of the Palestine issue.

### Ghali on Implementing Mubarak's Appeal on Lebanon

*NC041420 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the Lebanese Government, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, and the various Lebanese leaders have been contacted within the framework of constant consultations to implement the call made by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. He added that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has made the necessary studies to prepare for convening the meeting, which President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has proposed, to put an end to the tension in Lebanon. He said that Egypt is in touch with the responsible Lebanese leaders in this regard.

## Jordanian Prime Minister Arrives With Message

*JN031541 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1532 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA) — Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran arrived here today on an official visit to Iraq.

He told INA that he is carrying a written message from His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal to President Saddam Husayn. He added that this visit is in harmony with the fraternal relations between the two countries and is aimed at continuing the consultations and exchange of opinions on issues of interest to the two fraternal countries and the Arab nation.

### President Receives Badran

*JN031637 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Jordan's King Husayn. Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran delivered the message when the president received him here today. The two sides discussed fraternal bilateral relations and the Arab situation in general.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister, attended the meeting.

### Ramadan Receives Badran

*JN031845 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran this evening. Ramadan welcomed Badran and stressed the importance of promoting the relations between the two fraternal countries. Ramadan said that this visit will contribute to the expansion of the continued fraternal cooperation between Iraq and Jordan in the interest of the Arab nation.

Mudar Badran stressed Jordan's readiness to strengthen and expand the fraternal cooperation between the two countries in the service o fthe Arab nation's objectives.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed all the means that would promote cooperation between the two fraternal countries and their role in strengthening Arab solidarity in all spheres.

## Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Arrives 3 September

*JN031552 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA) — Sabah al-Ahmad Al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, arrived here this evening on an official visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, the Kuwaiti official said that he was commissioned by the GCC to visit Iraq and discuss with Iraqi officials the preparations made for the convocation of the next Arab summit conference.

### 'Aziz Receives Kuwaiti Counterpart

*JN031846 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening received Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister currently visiting Iraq.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and reviewed the current situation in the Arab region.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Muhammad Sa'id as-Sahhaf and by the Kuwaiti ambassador in Baghdad.

### President Receives Kuwaiti Official

*JN032028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received here this evening Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

During the meeting, Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir conveyed an oral message to President Saddam Husayn from Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah on the fraternal cooperation between Iraq and Kuwait and important Arab developments.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The Kuwaiti official arrived here earlier today.

## Iraq: President Chairs Military Commanders' Meeting

*JN031630 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, held a meeting for the military commanders here this morning during which the general military situation at the front was discussed.

Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, and Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, chief of staff, attended the meeting.

## Armed Forces General Command Issues Communiques

### Communique No 1,205

*JN021612 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Communique No. 1,205 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The swords of the brave Iraqis will remain unsheathed over the heads of the expansionist aggressors, and their army will continue to inflict further losses and defeats on the spiteful Khomeyniite

enemy. The results of the war operations last night and today are as follows:

1. Formations of our daring Air Force today attacked enemy positions, troop concentrations, weapons emplacements, and equipment in the northern sector of the front, scoring direct, effective hits and inflicting heavy losses in men, equipment, and supplies. Flames and explosions were seen at enemy targets. All our fighter planes returned safely to base, thanks be to God.

2. One of our forward units opened fire at an enemy infantry position and an observation post in the Maysan sector. The position and the post were destroyed and those manning them were killed.

3. One hardware stockpile and one emplacement for weapons were destroyed in the area east of Basra.

4. The racist Iranian regime used artillery yesterday and today to shell the cities of Basra and Mandali and the township of Panjwin and its environs. The shelling destroyed two houses in Panjwin and caused a fire in a Basra garden.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 September 1983

**Communique No 1,206**

*JN031624 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi military communique has said that two Iranians were killed when the Iraqi forces attacked an enemy concentration in the central sector of the battlefield. Communique No. 1,206, issued here today by the Armed Forces General Command, added that the Iranian enemy also sustained the destruction of two infantry divisions in thesame sector as well as two excavators and one infantry position east of Basra. It noted that one Iranian was killed in the northern sector, adding that the Iranian artillery today shelled Khanaqin and Mandali and their suburbs, wounding one civilian in Khanaqin. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No. 1,206 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the criminal Khomeynitte regime. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing two and destroying two infantry positions.

2. One of our forward units opened fire on and destroyed two enemy excavators and one infantry position — with its occupants killed — opposite our positions east of Basra.

3. One was killed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

4. Today the criminal Khomeyniite clique shelled Khanaqin and Mandali and their suburbs with artillery, wounding one civilian in Khanaqin.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 September 1983

**Communique No 1,207**

*JN041644 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Communique No. 1,207 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 4 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The war and the unjust Iranian aggression which was launched by the aggressor Khomeyniites aganist our militant country and great revolution today enters its 4th year. The armies of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah continue to affirm their superior capability in defending Iraq's proud borders, sovereignty, and independence, asserting their heroic readiness to defeat all enemy aggressions everywhere and prevent the enemy from realizing its expansionist aims and evil intentions of invading proud Iraq and humiliating its people. Our heroic armed forces will remain, with God's help, strong, powerful, and patient. Our forces will be more determined to realize further victories over the rapacious enemies on land, sea, and air.

The results of the war operations at the front for last night and today are as follows:

1. Using various weapons, our forward units opened fire at an enemy concentration in front of their positions in the northern sector of the front, killing nine enemy soldiers, wounding others, and destroying one mortar gun and an infantry position and killing those manning it. In the same sector, more Iranian soliders, escaping the Khomeyniiite regime's sanguinary deeds, have saught refuge with our units. They were peacefully evacuated to the rear.

2. Our able Air Force planes today launched fierce attacks and powerful strikes at enemy positions, weapons emplacements, and troop concentrations in the northern sector of the front scoring accurate, direct hits and inflicting heavy losses on enemy targets and gun emplacements, setting fire to a number of enemy vehicles, positions, and various equipment. All our plane formations returned safely to their bases after successfully carrying out their missions, thanks be to God.

3. Using various weapons, one of our forward units engaged a number of enemy vehicles and positions in the central sector of the front destroying one vehicle and one infantry position and killing those manning it.

4. One weapons emplacement was destroyed in the area east of Basra.

5. The artillery of the rancorous Khomeyniite clique today shelled the steadfast city of Mandali and the Ash-Shihabi subdistrict and their environs. The enemy's savage shelling destroyed

a house in Ash-Shihabi, inflicted material losses, and damaged a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 September 1983.

**Communique No 1,208**

*JN051659 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1605 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Communique No. 1,208 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The victory that has been scored by the valiant Iraqis will remain lofty, and frustrations and defeats will continue to be the fate of charlatan Khomeyni and his evil collaborators. The results of the activities in the operational theaters yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our able fighter aircraft today attacked enemy positions, troop concentrations, and important military targets deep inside enemy territory in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits. All our fighter aircraft returned safely to base.

2. Our combat patrols clashed with an enemy force opposite our forward units' positions east of Basra. Our patrols struck the enemy force with their weapons, killing and wounding many and destroying one excavator and one infantry position. The enemy also sustained two killed in another area of the same sector.

3. New groups of Iranian military and civilians, escaping the terrorism and oppression of the clique of evil and charlatanism which is ruling in Iran, sought refuge yesterday with one of our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield. They were safely evacuated to the rear. Two vehicles were destroyed and their occupants were killed in another area of the same sector.

4. Three were killed and six infantry positions were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

5. The rancorous Iranian regime yesterday evening and today shelled Mandali and its outskirts, damaging several civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 September 1983

## Jordanian Papers Note Situation in Lebanon

*JN051047 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Lebanon and the Dangers of the New Conflagration," *Sawt ash-Sha'b* says: "What will the fate of Lebanon's state and people be after the explosion of the situation in Ash-Shuf, the probable failure of the Lebanese Army to take up the positions from which the Israeli army had withdrawn, the probable involvement of the Syrian forces in the Lebanese internal conflict, and the door being left wide open for external interference?"

What took place was expected following the unsuccessful call for national accord and the refusal of Junblatt and his allies to join in a national dialogue on Lebanon's future, as well as Junblatt's commitment to the Syrian position which equates its rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement with its rejection of the Lebanese regime and legitimacy.

*Sawt ash-Sha'b* adds: "Lebanon's tragedy lies in the fact that most of the Lebanese sects are placing their external alliances and self-interests above Lebanon's interests. Such external connections thus become more important than national connections and the interests of the sect become more important than the interests of the homeland. The Lebanese state is currently witnessing a national crisis that may open the door for certain ambitions of some Lebanese factions that are seeking to establish sectarian ministates under the cover of national slogans and extremist calls.

"The warring factions have so far failed to propose alternatives to the national accord, and the statements of these factions dwell on apprehensions. The extremist stands, which reject any form of a dialogue with the Lebanese state, open the door for civil war and contribute to creating a new tragic situation in Lebanon whose dangers exceed all present apprehensions and expectations.

*Sawt ash-Sha'b* adds: "The situation in the mountain area has exploded once again after a long period of military preparedness, sectarian mobilization, and external intervention. This happens at a time when the Lebanese state does not possess the means of handling the situation. Thus, the current Lebanese situation urges the Arabs to rescue Lebanon from itself and from the interference of its enemies and brothers. The Lebanese situation was originally the result of the intermingling of Arab issues with the internal Lebanese issues. The Arabs have an essential role to play in reassuring the Lebanese warring factions and preventing them from once more becoming engaged in a civil war aimed at the partition of Lebanon; a partition whose only loser will be Lebanon and its people.

*Sawt ash-Sha'b* concludes: "Expressing anxiety over Lebanon must be accompanied by an Arab concern and move to rescue Lebanon and help it in its ordeal, since silence and absence of action are part of the conspiracy that will only serve the Zionist objective to dismantle the Arab belt of confrontation and replace it with a belt of weak sectarian ministates that rotate in the orbit of the Zionist state and pave the way for its ambitions of expansion in the Arab region.

Under the headline "Lebanon's Tragedy," *Ar-Ra'y* says: "Yesterday Israel implemented its partial withdrawal from Lebanon. All indications show that this Israeli withdrawal to the Al-Awwali River took place after Israel paved the way for the resumption of the Lebanese civil war and the return of the factional Lebanese fighting. Since it is illogical to expect Israel to behave in a better manner, it is also illogical to lay the responsibility of all that is taking place in Lebanon on the shoulders of Lebanon's enemies. The Lebanese people, with all their trends, affiliations, means, and objectives, are responsible for this situation. The Lebanese authorities shoulder part of this responsibility because they have failed to remove the doubts of some Lebanese parties and did not manage to strengthen confidence between these parties on the one hand and between them and the Lebanese authorities on the other. There may be certain circumstances and factors which have prevented the Lebanese authorities from achieving the aspired success, but the alternative to this, civil war, should have urged the Lebanese authorities to go as far as possible in their attempts.

*Ar-Ra'y* adds: "Dreaming of stability and reassurance, looking forward domination of the legitimacy, and wishing to see Lebanon resume its role on the internal, pan-Arab, and international levels have always been the desire of all the Lebanese people. However, the resumption of the civil war on this scale of harshness and ugliness confirms that the means of achieving these dreams, outlooks, and aspirations have not matched the objectives. We do not believe that the opportunity is lost. We are certain that there are still several means and methods of action that can open the doors closed before the Lebanese in order to bring about mutual confidence, to be manifested in action, and to achieve national accord, which Israel certainly does not want. The loss of the minimum of these objectives has made Israel benefit from each Lebanese party in the manner that serves the perpetuation of Lebanon's fragmentation and dangerous march toward losing its national and geographic unity.

*Ar-Ra'y* concludes: "There still remains what is really regretful and painful: it is the Arab and international silence over what is taking place in the Lebanese arena — as if the victims are not human beings, as if the blood and souls do not deserve a stand with Lebanon and its agonized people and individuals, and as if the continuing destruction does not shake the conscience of those who are keen about human rights, freedom, stability, life, and existence.

**AR-RA'Y Reacts to Shultz Statement on U.S. Plan**
*JN021202 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A Question to Mr Shultz," *Ar-Ra'y* says: It is not enough for Shultz to assert that President Reagan's plan is still alive or to call on all those who are involved in achieving peace in the region to move toward the plan. What is required is to prove the plan's survival through practice and to bolster the call with what encourages a positive response.

There is no doubt that the U.S. secretary is convinced that the first stab was directed at the Reagan plan by Israel and that the Israeli rejection has frozen it since it was declared. The U.S. veto at the UN Security Council in support of settlement in the occupied territory and the confiscation of others' territories by force undermined the plan. Defending Israel's practices in devouring the occupied territories deprives the cause of its core and leaves nothing to negotiate over. Consequently, this renders the Reagan plan pointless.

*Ar-Ra'y* adds: Needless to say, what has happened to the initiative was the outcome of Israeli and U.S. practices rather thanArab practices. Hence it is strange for Shultz to emphasize that the initiative is still alive and to call for moving toward it. What is stranger is to ask those who have lost confidence in the initiative: Where are you going? Shultz should have listened well to the Arab reaction to the U.S. practices which conflict with the initiative. If he had listened to this reaction, he would have found the following question, which is still directed to the U.S. officials: Are you serious in talking about the initiative and shall we believe your sayings or practices? This question awaits an answer from Shultz.

The answer to Shultz' question "Where are you going?" does not need a miracle. Its purport is that as long as the U.S. practices have killed the initiative, it is natural for the Arabs to call for an international conference to assume its responsibility toward the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Otherwise, where does Shultz want the Arabs to go? Does he want them to bow before the U.S. thresholds and solemnly swear to abide by an initiative killed by U.S. hands?

It is time the U.S. Administration realized that its biased practices in support of the Israeli aggression against international laws and norms are an indication of the weakening status of U.S. credibility, and that this cannot be hidden behind statements which say that the initiative is still alive.

*Ar-Ra'y* concludes: If Shultz wants sincerity and frankness, we may ask those who plan the U.S. policy in the region the following: After all that has taken place, where are you going and what do you want?

**Prime Minister Badran Returns From Baghdad**
*JN032105 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mudar Badran, returned to Amman tonight after delivering a message from His Majesty King Husayn to the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn. During the meeting, which was attended by the first deputy prime minister, Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, discussion dealt with the situation in the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war, and the Lebanese problem.

The prime minister also held talks with Mr Ramadan on a number of Arab issues and bilateral relations.

### Al-Jumayyil Receives Reagan Message From McFarlane

*NC061300 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] There have been intensified meetings and contacts at various levels due to the current serious security developments.

In the Republican Palace, President Amin al-Jumayyil met with U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane who was accompanied by his aide Richard Fairbanks. Al-Jumayyil received from him a message from U.S. President Reagan.

McFarlane then met with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and with President al-Jumayyil's adviser on national affairs Waddi Haddad.

A meeting was held in the Presidential Palace between Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Salim, presidential adviser Haddad, and Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus.

Our correspondent in the Presidential Palace Joe Sa'adah reports on these meetings:

[Begin recording] U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane conveyed to President al-Jumayyil the U.S. stance regarding the developments in Lebanon. This stance is said to be consistent with the government's security and accord policy. It is reported that this stance will stop the deteriorating situation soon. It was also said that the contacts are continuing with Saudi Arabia. These contacts are focused on the same trend for which the United States is working. The United States and Saudi Arabia are convinced that Lebanon is facing a flagrant foreign interference in its domestic affairs, particularly in Bhamdun which is exposed to a new occupation in the wake of the Israeli withdrawal.

McFarlane conveyed this position during a plenary meeting which is now being held at the Presidential Palace attended by Prime Minister al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Salim, Dr Haddad, Ghassan Tuwayni, General Tannus, and Richard Fairbanks. The meeting is chaired by President al-Jumayyil. [end recording]

### Fahd Phones Al-Jumayyil; McFarlane Leaves for Syria

*JN061228 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1217 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Beirut George Bashir — live]

[Text] I have learned a few moments ago that the U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane, as a result of his lengthy meeting with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, has left for Damascus for talks, described as important, with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

I have also learned that Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni has again left for the UN headquarters in New York to meet with the UN Security Council chairman.

Moreover, I have learned that an important telephone conversation took place a few moments ago between Saudi King Fahd and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, during which the Saudi monarch expressed extreme concern over what is taking place in Lebanon, stressing Saudi Arabia's full support for President Amin al-Jumayyil. The details of the long conversation between the Lebanese and Saudi leaders are not yet known.

### Tuwayni Leaves for New York 6 September

*NC061301 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] At noon today, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni left Beirut for New York, charged by the president to explain the Lebanese situation to the UN secretary general. Tuwayni was accompanied by Ambassador Ghazi Shidyaq, director of international organizations affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

Ambassador Tuwayni yesterday returned to Beirut from Cyprus, where he was on his way to New York, for urgent consultations at the request of the Lebanese Government.

### VOAL Reports on Draft Cease-Fire Agreement

*NC060642 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] While the political situation remains unchanged, it has been learned that the various ongoing contacts have reached a draft agreement submitted to the parties concerned. The draft agreement consists of:

1. Declaration of a cease-fire and the halt of all military movements.

2. The responsibility for supervision of the cease-fire shall be assumed by [word indistinct] and represented by the Multinational Forces, the Lebanese Army, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the Lebanese Forces.

3. Immediately upon the observation of the cease-fire, a limited meeting shall be held on board a French ship to be attended by President al-Jumayyil along with some of his advisers, the leaders of the National Salvation Front and [word indistinct].

4. This meeting shall be followed by an expanded meeting to be attended by the Lebanese Front.

It has also been reported that there is an intention to hold a meeting between President al-Jumayyil and the National Salvation Front anywhere outside Lebanon should it become difficult for them to meet on board the French ship.

5. The [word indistinct] and security solutions shall be discussed during the meeting. The conferees shall work out a formula regarding the future of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement that would satisfy all parties, particularly Syria.

### Cabinet Meets, Discusses Security, Other Issues

*NC051743 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1733 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Telephone dispatch by correspondent Joe Sa'adah at Presidential Palace — live]

[Text] The Cabinet session ended at 1930 . At the end of the session a statement was issued saying that the Cabinet had resumed its open sessions and reviewed the security developments and the details of the situation. The Cabinet acquainted itself with the diplomatic activities and the intensive moves on the local, Arab, and international levels. It discussed the results achieved in this respect. It decided to intensify its contacts, particularly those which further strengthen the internal ranks to confront the dangers, which are no longer a secret. Urgent issues pertaining to daily life and public services were discussed. The Cabinet adopted the necessary measures and resolutions.

### Deputy Speaker Demands Government Resignation

*NC061036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, has demanded the government's resignation. He has called for the formation of a national coalition government embracing the representatives of the various parties.

Deputy Mikhayil ad-Dahir considered that there is an emergency situation requiring a speedy handling by the Lebanese Army.

### Salim Letter to Klibi Given to Perez De Cuellar

*NC031034 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today received a cable from Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri, head of the permanent Lebanese delegation to the United Nations, saying that he has given UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar a copy of the letter that Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim sent to the Arab League secretary general requesting him to act to have the UN and Arab resolutions related to the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon implemented.

Ambassador Fakhuri has requested that the letter be distributed as an official document to the members of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

### Klibi Offers Help

*NC041710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi tonight telephoned Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, who are at the Presidential Palace in B'abda.

Official sources said that the secretary general expressed the Arab League's readiness to act so as to help Lebanon at this delicate stage. Prime Minister al-Wazzan explained to Klibi that the Israeli withdrawal was carried out without any coordination with Lebanon. The prime minister and the foreign minister emphasized that this withdrawal is being carried out outside the framework of any agreement, particularly the Lebanese-Israeli one, which is virtually frozen and which has not yet been ratified.

The same sources added that Klibi promised Al-Wazzan and Salim to hold consultations with the influential concerned quarters with a view to holding useful contacts aimed at helping Lebanon at this delicate stage.

### Klibi Denies Syrian Complaint

*NC051926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi tonight contacted Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim asking him to inform President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan that he has circulated Lebanon's message to all the Arab states, and that he is exerting efforts with the states directly concerned to strengthen the Lebanese demand [for Syria's withdrawal].

Klibi assured Minister Salim that what has been reported about a complaint submitted by Syria to the Arab League is incorrect, that he asked Syria about this report, which it denied, and that he himself issued a denial statement.

### Al-Wazzan on Freezing Lebanese-Israeli Accord

*NC061340 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has denied local press reports that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has requested a freeze on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. In fact, it was Prime Minister al-Wazzan who informed Klibi that the Lebanese Government regards the agreement as being frozen. This is confirmed by the fact that the agreement has not been ratified so far, and that the Israeli partial withdrawals have been carried out outside the framework of the agreement.

### RFL Reports Two Journalists Wounded in Kafr Matta

*NC052001 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] It has been reported that two journalists from the American television network ABC have been wounded in Kafr Matta, one of them seriously. It has also been reported that two other journalists disappeared during the battles in the mountain while they were on a journalistic mission.

**Lebanese Forces Address Appeal to State, World**
*NC051158 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1105 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Statement issued on 5 September by Lebanese Forces Command Council — recorded]

[Text] In these difficult times through which the Lebanese mountain is passing and in light of which Lebanon's fate will be decided, the Lebanese Forces Command Council deems it necessary to address the Lebanese and speak to them frankly about the following facts:

The Lebanese Forces find themselves again facing the Syrians and the Palestinians and waging the battle for the liberation of the land and the unification of the people, let alone the battle for Lebanese independent decisionmaking.

It is not true that the enemy is the Socialist Party. The socialists are just a Lebanese front to the group of Syrian, Palestinian, and foreign forces which are directly linked to international communism. The Lebanese Forces find themselves taking the place of the Lebanese Army — which was supposed to take over in implementation of the Lebanese Cabinet decisions — in every area which will be evacuated by the Israeli Army.

It should be pointed out that the Lebanese Forces began making preparations since they learned of the Israeli decision to withdraw and were informed of the Lebanese decision to enter the mountain area, to assemble its forces preparatory to handing over its positions to the Lebanese Army, encouraged by its experiment in Beirut. However, the Lebanese Forces, which have not and will not hesitate to defend Lebanon in any place and time, appeal to the Lebanese state, the free world, and the Lebanese people — first to the state to send its Army to the areas evacuated by the the Israelis, especially those facing the Syrians and the Palestinians, to safeguard the coveted land and its regime; second, to the free world to fulfill its political, military, and moral commitments toward Lebanon, which is now paying — whether we like it or not — the price of its cooperation with the free world and its wagering on the U.S. initiative, its confidence in the U.S. credibility, and its trust in the role of the forces of some friendly states operating in Lebanon; third, to the Lebanese people to realize the true dimensions of this battle which is now taking place in the mountain and to rally, as usual, around the Lebanese Forces, which again had to shoulder the burden after having thought that this would become the responsibility of the state.

The state has been announcing that it is the sole authority responsible for the security of the citizens and that it is ready to lead the battle of liberation and to assure the Lebanese people of its determination to face the challenge.

The Lebanese Forces, the symbol of Lebanese steadfastness, appeal in these fateful moments to every citizen and call on them to experience these events. Is not Bashir [former Lebanese Forces command and state president] alive in you and in us?

**Lebanese Forces Deny Kafr Matta Massacre**
*NC051652 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Forces 5th Branch on 5 September]

[Text] Some information media services have put out a statement by a Progressive Socialist Party official accusing the Lebanese Forces of killing Druze civilians in Kafr Matta. The Lebanese Forces categorically deny these reports and declare that all civilian inhabitants in Kafr Matta are safe and under the protection of the Lebanese Forces. We also ask the inhabitants of Kafr Matta and the reporters and journalists to go tomorrow to Kafr Matta if the security situation permits to see for themselves that the Kafr Matta civilians are safe and sound.

Meanwhile, instead of uttering false accusations, we ask the Progressive Socialist Party to allow the inhabitants of Bmaryam and the reporters to visit the village.

**Multinational Force Announces Marines' Death**
*NC060754 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] The multinational force has announced that two U.S. Marines were killed and two others were wounded this morning as a result of the socialist shelling of Beirut Airport and its perimeter.

**Marines Deaths at Three**
*NC060940 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0905 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] The security situation in the mountain area is still witnessing clashes that are concentrated on the axes of Bhamdun, Mansuriyat Bhamdun, and Ba'lshmayh which is also being subjected to fierce artillery and rocket shelling. Fierce battles are raging in this area. Information received in Beirut indicates that bloody incidents have taken place in Bhamdun. The information adds that a change has taken place in positions after fierce raids [iqtihamat 'anifah].

On the Al-Binnay-Qabr Shmun axis, intermittent clashes are still taking place accompanied by artillery shelling. The security information did not add anything new to the situation on the Kafr Matta-'Bayh axis and the Suq-al-Gharb-'Aytat axis.

In the Mahallat Dahr al-Wahsh area the Army positions were subjected to concentrated artillery shelling about 30 minutes ago. The Lebanese Army has suffered two martyrs and two wounded.

In the Khaldah axis the Army positions are still coming under concentrated artillery and rocket shelling. The Beirut International Airport, the army camp in Ar-Raml al-'Ali, U.S. Marine positions, and a position of the Italian unit were also shelled.

In the area of the random shelling, shells have fallen on a number of coastal and mountain Al-Matn villages.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that the number of dead from the U.S. Marine contingent has risen to three; one Marine was wounded.

A U.S. position near Beirut Airport came under rocket shelling this morning.

**Syrians Reportedly Won't Cross 'Red Line'**
*NC041853 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] This evening, telegrams were intercepted while they were being exchanged between Walid Junblatt at the Shtawrah operations room and his military commands. In these telegrams, Junblatt chided these commands for their defeatism and for their failure to achieve any progress on the fronts, despite the supplies and the Syrian support, particularly the intensive artillery and missile shelling of the positions of the Lebanese Forces and of the Christian villages. When the socialists' military commands demanded a more effective Syrian backing, Junblatt answered these commands and told them that the Syrians had informed him that they had extended the maximum limit of military backing, that the intensity of the artillery shelling that they had carried out could have ensured cover for any advance by the socialists on the ground; and that the armor [aliyaht] — tanks, armored cars, mine launchers, and cannons — and the weapons that they had placed at the disposal of the socialists could have breached any front.

Junblatt added that the Syrians informed him that they were compelled to intervene directly and to organize recurring attacks by armor to back the socialists. However, the Syrians cannot cross an international red line.

**Beirut Reports Security Situation 6 September**
*NC061233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] The latest security reports indicate that the Al-Yarzi perimiter is being subjected to heavy artillery shelling. Shells are falling heavily in the area. One shell caused a fire near Al-Yasu'iyah. Civil defense men and firemen are requested to proceed to the scene to contain the fire.

Shells also fell on the Kasrawan and As-Sahil areas. The Khaldah triangle is exposed to sporadic artillery shelling.

Shells fell for a time on the airport perimeter. There was shelling on Wadi Shahrur, wounding 10 people.

In the mountain area, clashes continued in the Bhamdun and Al-Mansuriyah area and Ba'lshmayh. Exchanges of fire continued in the Bna' and Qabr Shmun area.

**Shells Damage Beirut Runway; 10 Persons Wounded**
*NC061130 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] Three shells fell on Kisrawan coast 15 minutes ago causing only material damage.

At a time when the battles — intermittent at times and violent at others — are taking place on the Mansuriyat Bhamdun-Bhamdun-Ba'lshmayh axis, the airport was again hit by random shells which heavily damaged the runway. Shells have also fallen on the Khaldah triangle.

Indiscriminate shells fell on Wadi Shahrur, wounding 10 citizens who were moved to Jesus Hospital for treatment.

**Bhamdun Delegation Calls on Al-Jumayyil 6 Sep**
*NC061245 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] The inhabitants of the Bhamdun area and villages in the 'Alayh district organized a march today to the Presidential Palace to demand the Lebanese state to intervene and stop the Syrian-Palestinian war against the area's population.

The march followed B'abda road toward the palace. A delegation of the inhabitants met with President Amin al-Jumayyil.

**Damascus: Junblatt Inspects Mountain Positions**
*JN061201 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] This morning Walid Junblatt inspected all the military positions in the mountain area and closely watched the military situation.

**Junblatt Cables World Leaders on 'Massacre'**
*JN061215 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] A responsible informational source in the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] stated in Damascus today that PSP leader Walid Junblatt has sent cables to the Arab kings and presidents, the UN secretary general, the Arab League secretary general, the heads of the UN Security Council's permanent member-states, the heads of the multinational force states, Nonaligned Movement Chairman Mrs Indira Gandhi, OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Pope John Paul II, and other world leaders on the savage massacre which the Phalangist army and the Phalange Party hirelings perpetrated in Kfar Matta, during which more than 40 defenseless Lebanese children, women, and elderly were killed.

In his cables, Junblatt called for the intervention of these international sides to stop the massacre and prevent the Phalangist army from continuing its storming of the mountain and from perpetrating further massacres.

**French Contingent To Redeploy in Beirut**
*LD052123 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] In Lebanon, the French contingent of the multinational force has decided to reorganize its deployment in Beirut. The contingent, which has been dispersed in various parts of the Lebanese capital, will henceforth be grouped together in one place. This is obviously one of the consequences of the fighting that resumed today between the Lebanese Army and the Druze militiamen of Walid Junblatt's Socialist Progressive Party.

**French Force Spokesman Confirms Foch Arrival**
*NC060854 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] A spokesman for the French force in Lebanon has stated that the French aircraft carrier *Foch* arrived in Lebanon this morning carrying 12 to 15 planes and some helicopters.

**Beirut Hints at Israel's Responsibility**
*NC041232 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Israel radio today broadcast a report suggesting that the Israeli forces were the ones which struck the match and threw it between the two conflicting parties in the mountain to start the fighting between them. The radio said that the Israeli army opened fire at the two parties. AP quoted Israel radio as saying that the withdrawing Israeli forces opened fire at the warring parties' positions because the Israeli forces came under fire by the fighters.

This came in the wake of a statement by Israeli Chief of Staff Moshe Levi in which he announced that the withdrawal took place quietly and without Israeli casualties.

## Memorandum Calls for Arab Break With Lebanon

*JN051310 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] The Syrian Foreign Ministry has presented a memorandum to the Arab League General Secretariat requesting it to distribute this memorandum to the Arab League member states and to adopt the necessary measures against the Beirut government for signing an agreement with the Zionist enemy — an agreement which turns Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate, fragments Lebanon's unity, violates its sovereignty, and dismembers it from the Arab homeland. The following is the text of the memorandum:

The present Beirut government signed an agreement with the Zionist enemy which will turn Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate and fragment its unity, violate its sovereignty, and dismember it from the Arab homeland. This grave action is a flagrant violation of all the Arab resolutions and charters, particularly the Arab League Council's Resolution No. 314 of 1 September 1950, which was adopted to implement the Arab League Council's resolution of 1 April 1950, which stipulated that it is inadmissible for any Arab League member state to negotiate or conclude a unilateral peace treaty or any political, military, or economic agreement with Israel; that any such state will immediately be dismissed from the Arab League according to Article 18 of its charter; and that the Political Committee be entrusted with the task of proposing the measures to be adopted against the state committing such a violation. The Political Committee stipulates:

1. As soon as any member state learns of any violation of the Arab League Council's resolution of 1 September 1950 it should inform the General Secretariat, which in turn would call the Political Committee to session in order to settle the issue in light of the information available.

2. The Political Committee should ask the state accused of violating the above-mentioned Arab League resolution to reply to the charges leveled against it. If it fails to attend at the specified time or refrains from explaining its stand, the Political Committee will investigate the matter and issue a decision in accordance with the reasons it has in hand. Once the Political Committee's decision is issued confirming the violation, the violating state will be considered dissociated from the Arab League. In this case the following measures should be adopted: Severing political and diplomatic relations with that state; closing the joint borders with it; suspending the economic, trade, and financial relations with it; and preventing any direct or indirect financial contact or trade with its nationals. Every state should inform the Arab League General Secretariat of the measures it adopts in this regard. The member states will concert their efforts to implement the above-mentioned measures.

Moreover, this Lebanese -Israeli agreement violates the provisions of paragraph 4 of the basic principles contained in the final statement issued by the Ninth Arab Summit Conference, which stipulated the inadmissibility of any Arab side separately dealing with any solution to the Palestinian question in particular and the Arab-Zionist conflict in general.

Therefore, the Syrian Government requests that this subject be added to the agenda of the 13th Arab Summit Conference in order to impose the following sanctions:

1. Halting all types of political, economic, cultural, and military dealings with the present authority in Beirut.

2. Severing political and diplomatic relations with the authority in Beirut and closing the joint borders.

3. Suspending the Beirut authority's membership in the Arab League and its institutions and extending all possible aid to the Lebanese people in their struggle for the restoration of Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty and for the liberation of all Lebanese territories from the Israeli occupation.

## AL-BA'TH on Memorandum

*JN060947 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding the Lebanese situation, *Al-Ba'th* says in its "Opinion" column: In light of the Lebanese regime's intransigence and insistence on implementing the 17 May agreement with the government of the Zionist enemy and its overt and covert cooperation with the Zionist occupation army to liquidate the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, Syria, proceeding from its pan-Arab responsibility, believes that it is necessary to move on all levels to prevent this serious collapse in Lebanon and to confront this side that is today controlling the decisionmaking in Lebanon and has accepted the turning of fraternal Lebanon into a Zionist protectorate in accordance with the contract of submission which has become well known to the whole world.

Since 17 May, Syria has preferred to give the Lebanese regime the opportunity to revoke the signing of the trap agreement, turn to the Lebanese people and their nationalist forces, and consider the Arab stand on the Zionist occupation of Lebanon, especially the Syrian stand proceeding from the special relationship between the two fraternal countries. Although Syria has spared no effortsto move on the Arab and international levels to explain the dangers of this agreement to Lebanon's present and future and to the Arab struggle against the fascist Zionism, the Lebanese side, represented by the factional regime, has always stressed its insistence on implementing this agreement and ignoring all the Lebanese national and pan-Arab interests.

In light of all this, Syria found it necessary to put the entire Arab nation in the picture and to expose the Lebanese regime's stand and its involvement in the unilateral peace treaty with the Zionist enemy in accordance with the clauses of the agreement which exceeded the Camp David accords and which has detached Lebanon from any form of Arab unanimity on an issue as fateful as the issue of the Zionist-Arab conflict.

The memorandum that the Syrian Foreign Ministry has sent to the Arab League General Secretariat on the serious developments concerning Lebanon's future — the developments which turned Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate, fragmented its

unity, violated its sovereignty, and dismembered it from the Arab homeland — has put the Arabs before their historical responsibilities, which call on them to adopt an appropriate stand on the sectarian Lebanese regime's unilateral action in establishing a suspect peace treaty with the most dangerous enemies of the Arab nation under false banners, a claim which cannot be reasonably justified or accepted. Syria, in accordance with this memorandum, has requested that the 17 May agreement be added to the agenda of the forthcoming Arab summit and has proposed the appropriate sanctions which would deter the Lebanese regime and prevent it from involving the fraternal country in a treasonous bargain which does not suit its interests or guarantee its security. Syria has taken this action because it wants such precedents to be met by unified Arab sanctions so that the Arab masses will be reassured about their destiny, which can never be mortgaged to diversions and narrow sectarian interests. The newly developed Camp David must burn its partners in the same manner as the first Camp David. The Arab masses everywhere will mercilessly take to task any false stand which seeks to conceal treason and depict traitors as leaders of Arab action,whether this stand is in Beirut or in any other Arab capital.

**Lebanon Called Challenge to Pan-Arab Conscience**
*JN052057 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Palestine broadcast: From "On the Events" program]

[Text] The Israeli and U.S. fire support for the Lebanese regime's army and the fascist Phalangist gangs represents physical evidence that this regime and these gangs are the enemy's tools. Therefore, it will be logical to await Arab actions against this regime and these gangs in support of Lebanon's people and strugglers who are defending honor, freedom, and dignity in Khaldah, Ash-Shuf, 'Alayh, and the other areas where there is currently fierce fighting between the Lebanese nationalists, on the one hand,and the agent regime's forces and the fascist gangs supported by the U.S. and Israeli fire on the other.

Because U.S. artillery and planes direct their shells against the Lebanese people, the Arab nation is dutybound to support Lebanon's people and nationalist strugglers and confront this aggressive U.S. stand in practical terms by making the U.S. interests and presence in the Arab homeland targets for fierce blows.

The battle of the mountain, Ash-Shuf, south Beirut, and West Beirut is a flagrant challenge to the pan-Arab conscience in confronting the brutal imperialist-Zionist-reactionary-isolationist- fascist alliance. However, this is not the first challenge this nation has faced during the past years, and it will not be the last. Every one of these challenges deepens the characteristics of the current image of the Arab homeland — the image of differences in the policies, positions, and alliances — and the contradictions which require revolutionary and popular action to confront the imperialist agents and destroy the barriers placed by these agents to prevent the Arabs from confronting enemy onslaughts. O Lebanon, whose arena is inflamed with the conflict of wills, your battle is the beginning of a greater battle. Your people's steadfastness is a prelude to a comprehensive pan-Arab upsurge.

**Beirut Reports Say Israelis Fire on Nationalists**
*JN040926 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] In Beirut, urgent reports have mentioned that the Israeli forces opened fire a short while ago on the nationalist forces in Ash-Shuf and the mountain in support of the Phalangist army, which has clashed in fierce battles north of the Ad-Damur River. [as heard].

**AFP Cited on Renewed Fighting in Lebanon**
*JN050928 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] In Lebanon the Lebanese nationalist forces are waging grinding battles against the Phalangist army forces which are trying to advance toward the Ash-Shuf Mountains and 'Alayh.

AFP reported that fierce battles were resumed in the Khaldah, Ash-Shuwayfat, and 'Aramun at areas at dawn today. An AFP correspondent in Beirut said that the army failed to advance toward the mountain due to a barrage of artillery fire.

Eyewitnesses said that the Lebanese nationalist forces are scoring successive victories in these battles.

**Official Reaction to Lebanese Events Reported**
*JN041755 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo's Damascus correspondent Louis Faris — live or recorded]

[Text] The Israeli withdrawal has not surprised Syrian officials. The obscurantist media campaigns, despite their ferocity, have not deceived these officials. This step had been expected and its timing known. These events are seen by Damascus as an implementation of a joint U.S.-Israeli plan aimed at striking at and liquidating the Lebanese nationalist forces and establishing a new front to pressure Syria itself. An official source said here today that all these events are aimed first and last against Syria; that the attempts to liquidate the Lebanese nationalist forces are a prelude to this.

I have not found anyone in Syrian political circles who believes statements by certain Lebanese leaders who bemoan Israel's partial withdrawal or who say that this withdrawal has surprised them. Everyone here talks about an integrated plot which is being implemented in stages. They believe that the multinational forces are currently implementing this plot. Observers here have noticed that the official Syrian media refer to the Lebanese Army as the Phalangist army. The official media are expressing Syria's firm support for all the Lebanese nationalist forces, particularly the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] whose leader Walid Junblatt told our radio today that the fighting has started on all

axes and that the Lebanese Army has intervened in the Khaldah area. Junblatt added that this is new proof that the Lebanese Army has joined the Phalangist side in the current Lebanese struggle.

Junblatt said: The fighting is fierce, especially on the mountain. He added that fighting was raging in Bhamdun, Al-Mansuriyah, Kafr Matta, Suq al-Gharb, and other areas between the PSP forces and the Phalangist forces. Junblatt said that the PSP forces are advancing slowly but firmly toward certain positions. He expected that the Army would try to advance tomorrow toward the main axes, particularly toward Khaldah, adding that the PSP decision on confrontation is very clear and irrevocable.

On another level, a number of Palestinian organizations in Damascus have issued statements supporting the PSP. The statements included reactions to the interview given by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, to our radio 2 days ago.

Bassam Abu Sharif [PFLP official spokesman] has accused the United States of plotting to launch military attacks against the Lebanese nationalist forces, the Palestinian revolution, and Syria. He described the Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese mountain as theatrical. He said the current events in Lebanon are the central link in the current U.S.-Israeli plot.

**Daily on U.S.-Israeli Actions in Lebanon**

*JN050852 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "What Does the Storming of the Mountain and Ash-Shuf Mean?" *Al-Ba'th* writes: The direct U.S. military intervention in the current fighting in Lebanon alongside the factional Phalangist regime has unequivocally emphasized that the role Washington has been playing since the beginning of theLebanese crisis only serves the Zionist scheme with a view to striking at the fighting Arab forces which are capable of confrontation, entrenching the Zionist occupation of Arab territories, and establishing new entities in the region which can serve the imperialist-Zionist strategy as a first stage toward eliminating the concept of an Arab homeland that is unified in both land and people.

Reagan's administration is now trying to absolve itself of what is taking place in Lebanon at a time when this administration is in a state of continuous alert in an attempt to draw up plans which can destroy the Lebanese nationalist forces and the Arab forces which are capable of confrontation and which insist on rejecting the liquidatory solutions. It is true that the Phalangist regime in Lebanon is leading the hostile military campaign against the unity of Lebanon in both land and people. But what is trueris that this regime would have been unable to embark on this campaign if it had not received direct military backing from the Marines and the invasion forces. The events of the past few days in Beirut emphasize that the Marines and the invasion forces have participated in storming West Beirut and the southern suburb and in mistreating the defenseless citizens alongside the regime's army and the Phalangist gangs. It was these forces which began the attempts to storm the mountain and Ash-Shuf with the obvious aim of imposing an absolute Phalangist hegemony over these areas as a first step toward the beginning of the next phase of the plot against Al-Biqa' and the north.

In fact, the campaign which the Phalangist regime began against Syria and its valiant forces, which sacrificed a great deal for the sake of preserving the unity of Lebanon's land and people, is a clear-cut and definite indication of what will happen in the future. What is happening in Lebanon now cannot be considered a surprise because the chain of events since the first day of last year's invasion confirms this. After the failure of all pressures to shake Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces off their basic, firm, principled stands on an overall solution to the crisis, the partners to the contract of submission were expected to employ all sorts of methods and means to complete the large-scale hostile scheme against the Arab region. This scheme basically began with the story of the Deversoir bulge in the October liberation war, proceeded through the Camp David accords and the Lebanese events in 1975, and ended with what is taking place now. The partners in the plot not only seek to impose the contract of submission on the Lebanese people, because this contract is only a prelude to something which is more dangerous than some Arabs realize. It is a prelude to turning the Arab homeland into frail and impotent entities serving the general imperialist-Zionist scheme. What is really regrettable is that although some Arabs realize this fact they try to influence others to deal with it.

Once again we assert the firmly established fact that it is afatal mistake to think that the collective partners in the Camp David accords and the contract of submission are working against one country and not another. The hostile scheme is against all. Hence we stress that today's storming of the mountain and Ash-Shuf and the earlier storming of West Beirut and its southern suburb are only the beginning of the plan to storm the Arab homeland bit by bit and in stages.

**Conditions for Withdrawal From Lebanon Given**

*JN031348 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] What are some Lebanese leaders seeking to achieve by their strange behavior and unbalanced positions and by ignoring the facts and their responsibility to liberate the Lebanese territory from the Israeli invaders and from all the consequences of this invasion? What do they expect to achieve by provoking Syria through statements, positions, messages, and instigations against Syria in the Lebanese media? What are they seeking to achieve by fabricating differences with Syria on matters which do not exist and by spreading baseless accusations and claims which ignore all known facts about the relations between Syria and Lebanon?

Slandering, provoking, and directing baseless accusations against Syria and trying to fabricate differences with it while remaining silent on the Israeli invasion and on its gaining a foothold in the Lebanese areas where Israel has designs and

seeking help from the Israeli occupation and the U.S. or other military presence against the Lebanese people are acts which do not serve the interests of Lebanon and the Lebanese people, nor do they help in liberating Lebanon, safeguarding its territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty, and serving Lebanon's relations with its Arab environment.

How can Lebanon's liberation, unity, independence, sovereignty, and relations with its Arab environment be achieved by the one who remains silent on the Israeli invasion and occupation, accepts the partial withdrawal, and signs an agreement of submission and capitulation with Israel and then tries to hold Syria responsible for the consequences of its acts, weakness, mistake, and failure in achieving the national unity and the main Lebanese national objectives? Will he who tries to fabricate differences with Syria be sincere, fair, and honest on the subject of the Syrian forces' withdrawal from Lebanon, while he and the world at large know that Syria has never declared that its forces, which went to Lebanon in response to a Lebanese request and Arab decision, will remain in Lebanon? Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil is fully aware that Syria does not want to keep its forces in Lebanon and he has personally heard President Hafiz al-Asad say that there would be no problem between Lebanon and Syria if Lebanon succeeds in expelling the Israeli invasion forces from the Lebanese territories.

Through its president and leader Hafiz al-Asad, Syria has announced on many occasions that it will withdraw its forces from Lebanon when the Israeli invasion forces withdraw from the Lebanese territories without any conditions, without obtaining any gains and without imposing conditions that would harm Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity as well as Syria's security and that of the other Arab countries.

This Syrian stand is a constant stand despite all the blackmail, slander, and distortions. Syria proceeds from a principled stand, out of a commitment toward the Lebanese people, and from the premise of geographical and historical links and the unity of interests and fate. Syria has no ambitions or designs in Lebanon. Syria supports Lebanon's independence and the unity of its territory and people. Syria is Lebanon's sister, not its enemy. Lebanon's enemy is Israel, which has regional designs on it, and Lebanon's problem lies in the removal of the invading Israeli forces. As for the Syrian forces' withdrawal, it poses no problem at all and no sincere Lebanese citizen or official who looks to the future should consider this a problem or an issue on which there are differences.

Syria has sincerely extended its hand to Lebanon. This hand is still extended to protect Lebanon, secure its independence and sovereignty, keep it within its natural Arab environment, and help it expel the invading forces.

Those in Lebanon who believe that they can achieve Lebanese national objectives by antagonizing Syria, throwing themselves on the U.S. lap, and kneeling down in front of Israel will be committing a mistake. How can those who are seeking a dispute with Syria and calling for the Syrian forces' withdrawal from Lebanon explain their stand while they remain silent on the Israeli forces and while they have granted Israel benefits which undermine Lebanon's independence and its sovereignty over part of its territory, airspace, and waters and while they are inviting U.S. and other forces to occupy Lebanon, bring it within the circle of international struggle, and expose it to the dangers resulting from its transformation into a base for NATO? How can they justify or explain their demand that the Syrian forces withdraw from Lebanon while they allow Israel to have a military, political, and intelligence presence 20 km from Damascus, the capital of Syria?

The Syrian forces will withdraw from Lebanon in the interest of the Lebanese people's peace, prosperity, and unity and in the interest of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and Arab affiliation. The Syrian forces, however, cannot withdraw in the interest of Israel and of maintaining an Israeli presence there or of maintaining a military U.S. and NATO presence which will dominate Lebanon.

Lebanon should not and will never be a gateway or a resting place for Zionism and imperialism that will lead them to Syria and the other Arab countries. This is one of the conditions on which the Lebanese entity was established. If this condition is removed, then those who relinquish it will assume the responsibility for all the consequences resulting from this.

## IDF Completes Withdrawal From Beirut, Ash-Shuf

### Beirut Evacuation Done Quickly

*TA040620 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0610 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] The IDF withdrawal from the Beirut area was completed within 6 hours. The withdrawal was carried out without a hitch and quickly. Every post that was left by the IDF was taken over by one of the sides.

### Ash-Shuf Withdrawal Completed

*TA041142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1134 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] The latest reports from Lebanon say that the IDF completed its withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf at 1200, and that the redeployment is continuing without a hitch.

### Western Sector Evacuated

*TA041608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] The IDF has completed the evacuation of the western sector in Lebanon and its deployment along the Al-'Awwali line. In the course of the entire operation the IDF did not sustain any casualties, not even in road accidents.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that all the organizations in Lebanon which had been warned not to disrupt the IDF's evacuation refrained from opening fire on our soldiers. Insofar as firing incidents occurred, they broke out after envoys of both sides confirmed that the IDF soldiers had indeed left the area.

### IDF Reaches Al-'Awwali River

*TA042203 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2200 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Report by northern correspondent Hayim Hecht.]

[Text] The IDF has completed the evacuation of all its forces from the Ash-Shuf region and all the soldiers are now located south of the Al-'Awwali River.

### Haddad Forces Also Redeploying

*TA041038 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1020 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] At the same time that the IDF is redeploying in Lebanon, Major Sa'd Haddad's men have also been redploying in various areas in southern Lebanon.

In a talk with Menahem Horowitz, our correspondent in the north, Sa'd Haddad said a little while ago that his men will reinforce — among other things — their roadblocks and observation posts in the Sidon area. The reinforced redeployment, Haddad noted, is intended among other things to prevent an escalation of terrorists' attacks on IDF soldiers.

### Haddad To Reinforce Checkpoints

*TA041626 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 15510 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Report by correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz]

[Excerpt] Major Sa'd Haddad's soldiers are prepared to take over new positions and observation posts in southern Lebanon, parallel to the IDF's redeployment. Haddad said at noon that roadblocks would be reinforced to prevent terrorists from introducing weapons and sabotage material into the south.

[Haddad — in English] We will increase the posts at checkpoints and the observation posts, all with the purpose of preventing any infiltration of weapons or explosives by terrorists coming from outside.

[Horowitz] Haddad predicted that the terrorists will now try to step up attacks against the IDF troops in the new areas where they will redeploy.

[Haddad — in English] We have to take other countermeasures, and we have already begun to take those measures. So, I think that now it will be easier to control the area and to prevent these kindsof actions.

[Horowitz] Haddad assured us that his soldiers would be able to foil terrorist attacks. It will be easier to control the new area, he said. He went on to say that he would help the Lebanese civilian government maintain tight contact with the central government in Beirut. He pointed out that henceforth, however, the government officials would work under his supervision.

[Haddad — in English] On the contrary, I will keep on helping the civilian administration to continue its work [words indistinct] the central government. But they should work under control — that's for sure.

[Horowitz] It should be ensured that Lebanese Administration officials are concerned solely with securing the rights of the inhabitants of the south, Haddad noted. In the wake of the bloody incidents throughout Lebanon, inhabitants — particularly from the Beirut area — have begun fleeing in masses to southern Lebanon. Some 150,000 Lebanese inhabitants arrived in the south, especiallyin the district town of An-Nabatiyah. A Lebanese citizen who arrived at An-Nabatiyah from Beirut said it was no longer possible to park cars in the town because of the large number of refugees.

**Defense Ministry News Conference on Withdrawal**
*TA041816 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1710 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[News conference at the defense minister's office on the IDF redeployment in Lebanon, with Defense Minister Moshe Arens, Chief of Staff Moshe Levi, and Israeli coordinator in Lebanon Uri Lubrani — live]

[Text] [Ron Ben-Yishay, military correspondent] What do we know, what is the situation as of now along the Beirut-Damascus highway — with the fighting there between the Druze and the Christians — and especially, what is the extent of the involvement, if any, of Syrian forces in these battles?

[Levi] Good evening to you. It seems to me that one of the conditions we will have to get used to is that we cannot supply accurate reports on the events in the area we left. To a certain extent we can rely on observation and to another degree on reports we obtain from various sources. Basically speaking, fighting is taking place in several important sectors in the territory we left: in the Bhamdun area, in the Kafr Matta' area, in the intersection south of Beirut in the Khaldah area, and in the area of Kafr Sir. I would say these are the main sectors of fighting. We know there are artillery exchanges there, that firing with various kinds of weapons is taking place there. To the best of my knowledge, although there was firing from the Syrian-controlled area, there was no active participation by the Syrians. It is clear that firing from their zone has a meaning as far as permission [harsha'a] to act or carry out this firing.

[Nahman Shay, the defense minister's spokesman] We will continue in Hebrew and will then shift into English]

[Arens — in English] To those who did not understand, we are going to continue in Hebrew and then we will go on in English. We ask for your indulgence.

[Pe'erli Shahar, IDF radio correspondent] Professor Arens, can you give us some estimate as to how long the IDF will remain positioned along the Al-'Awwali line?

[Arens] I will not give an estimate according to the calendar, but I will give an accurate assessment of those conditions that will have to develop for us to be able to continue the withdrawal and return to the international border. We will have to feel confident that a situation has developed in the region in which hostile forces will not follow in the footsteps of our withdrawal. If the Lebanese Army, the Lebaaese Government, the Lebanese police forces take control of the area — if we are sure they can do this — we will leave the entire Lebanese territory.

[Shahar] In light of the fact that the IDF is pulling its forces back to the Al-'Awwali line and is in fact decreasing the size of its forces in Lebanon, while at the same time the United States seems to be sending another U.S. Marine force to Lebanese shores, does it appear as if we — Israel and the United States — are now acting in opposite directions?

[Arens] I do not think so. I think for several weeks now the Israeli and U.S. Governments have worked with tight cooperation — almost in the very same direction I believe — out of a recognition that the two countries have identical interests here. I think it would be correct to say that from the point of view of the interests of Israel, the United States, and the Western world — as far as Lebanon is concerned — we have shouldered and still are shouldering the lion's share of the burden. Exactly when and if the Americans will reinforce their units is not clear, and at the moment it is not clear — despite the fact that forces are approaching the region — that there will indeed be a reinforcement of the U.S. forces inside Lebanon itself.

[Eytan Haber] You said there is determination regarding the Syrian activities...

[Arens, interrupting]...regarding the entry of the Syrian Army into the territory evacuated by the IDF.

[Haber] In the afternoon, quite a few reports have reached us about the activity of Syrian tanks in this small-scale war [words indistinct]...

[Arens, interrupting] Are you informing me that there are Syrian tanks in the area which was evacuated?

[Haber] I am asking whether this is correct.

[Levi] We know that a number of tanks in the morning crossed over from the area where the roadblock was located on the Beirut-Damascus highway in the Sawfir region. As far as we know,these tanks were not manned by Syrians. They clearly participated in the fighting alongside the Druze. Such people also arrived from that direction [phrase as heard] against the Lebanese forces in the Bhamdun area. In one of the instances in the morning, a pair of Israeli Air Force planes were used in a strafing mission against these tanks. I think this is more than a sign to indicate that we do not intend to allow their entry into this region.

[Amir Oren, *Koteret Rashit* correspondent] [words indistinct] Have we given up the condition of the withdrawal of all foreign forces?

[Arens][words indistinct] in order to give us this or that condition. I think that with regard to everything pertaining to the exit of the Syrian Army from Lebanon, there is — at this stage — a united front between the United States, the Lebanese Government, and us, and I assume that in future too we will cooperate and perhaps also jointly make decisions on this issue.

[Aharon Barne'a, Jerusalem radio Arab affairs correspondent] Mr Defense Minister, you mentioned that Israel complied twice with U.S. requests to postpone the withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh,and did not comply with the Lebanese Government's last appeal.

After what happened in Beirut last week with three Lebanese brigades which were scheduled to enter the Ash-Shuf region not being able to do so because of their preoccupation within Beirut itself, and in light of the fact that Israeli Government representatives including you have many times declared that Israel has an interest in having a strong Al-Jumayyil regime, why was it impossible to comply with this appeal this last time too and allow

the Lebanese Government to have one more chance to reach some settlement with Junblatt's Druze before the IDF left the Ash-Shuf region?

[Arens] The answer to your question is that this appeal was directed to us at too late a date. We were in fact packed up — and not only packed up and prepared to get out but also actually moving out. Such a decision in any case had to be made in the Cabinet and there was no possibility of convening the Cabinet and passing such a decision in the period of time remaining. The appeal was made to us yesterday afternoon when I was in Lebanon. According to our assessment the Lebanese Army could enter the region only after a political settlement between the Lebanese Government and the Druze community, and since we were involved in the efforts aimed at reaching this settlement I believe we were correct in our assessment that there was no chance of achieving such a settlement in the coming days.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, do you not think that as a result of what is happening in the Ash-Shuf region now President Al-Jumayyil will not be able to pass the test he is faced with?

[Arens] I hope he will be able to pass this test. This is his challenge — this is his test alright. If it transpires that he cannot establish Lebanese sovereignty beyond the municipal boundaries of the city of Beirut, I believe his future is not rosy. We hope he will be able to do this.

[Shahar] Professor Arens, following the withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali line, is it somehow possible to sum up Israel's political achievements as a result of that long stay in the Ash-Shuf mountains?

[Arens] I believe that a summing-up of achievements is usually best done from a historical perspective and I am not sure we have a historical perspective here this evening.

[Shahar] As a followup to previous questions, do you think that Israel will be able to somehow react to world charges about responsibility for what is happening now in the areas we have evacuated?

[Arens] We can certainly react, and will do so. I have already mentioned that regional elements wanted us to stay, and I think that the import of this is clear and self-evident. We have also invested great efforts, and it transpired — perhaps to the surprise of many — that we have become one of the major elements, maybe the major one, which can bring about a dialogue between the regional communities and factions. In addition, we have also invested many efforts and resources — while staying and continuing to stay in the area, in compliance with appeals — in an attempt to leave as good a situation as possible. I think, however, that whoever thinks that it is possible to free the Lebanese themselves — the Lebanese Government itelf — from responsibility for events in Lebanon is simply mistaken.

[Dani Levi] Mr Defense Minister, does Israel reserve to itself the option to return to the areas which it left today?

[Arens] I do not think it would be wise to talk of options here. This will surely be misinterpreted by those elements who would want to misconstrue this. I would say that in this sphere we are not faced with options but with a task, a task of guaranteeing the security of the State of Israel and the well-being of its population. In the past we have done, and will continue to do in the future everything that seems to us necessary for the achievement of these goals.

[Unidentified correspondent] Regarding a possible agreement between the Druze and the Christians, has the basis created through Israel not been undermined following the firing (?resumed between the IDF and the Druze) to the point where, under the present circumstances, it is impossible to reestablish the agreement due to [words indistinct]?

[Arens] I will let Israeli representative Uri Lubrani answer this question.

[Lubrani] I am afraid not. I am afraid that under the circumstances, what was discussed was shelved, and at the moment, to our great regret, arms rather than reason are talking. I hope that maybe in the course of the coming days, the situation will again stabilize, and we may perhaps witness a break in the firing which will make possible a renewed dialogue. At the moment though, I cannot see how the agreement we discussed will be implemented in one way or another.

**Arens Issues Statement**

*TA041742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1704 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Defense Minister Moshe Arens' statement at news conference at Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv on IDF's redeployment in Lebanon — live]

[Text] We will begin in Hebrew: Good evening.

Last night, the IDF began the changes in the deployment in Lebanon, its redeployment to the Al-'Awwali line, and the evacuation will be completed today. It was carried out in a meticulously ordered manner. This was a very well planned operation which was carried out well, as is the best tradition of the IDF. All due respect goes to the chief of staff, the senior officers, and the soldiers who took part in this complex and difficult operation.

For several weeks we have been talking about changes in the IDF's deployment in Lebanon. We had two goals in carrying out this mission: first, to try and ensure that hostile forces do not take control of the area or areas that we vacate; and second, to prevent casualties among the population in those areas we evacuate to the extent possible. We worked very hard to achieve these goals in the last few weeks while trying to bring about an arrangement between the Lebanese Government and the Druze community in the 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf areas. Here with us is Ambassador Lubrani, who played a key role in this operation along with IDF officers in the liaison unit in Lebanon. We also tried to bring about coordination between the Lebanese Army and the IDF.

To our regret, we failed to bring about an arrangement between

the Lebanese Government and the Druze community prior to our departure. We still hope that such an arrangement can be achieved. Shots heard in the field today, however, stem directly from the fact that such an arrangement has not been achieved.

We were asked twice by the U.S. Government to delay our departure. We postponed it twice, but when a request by the Lebanese Government was addressed to us yesterday for an additional delay, we were forced to reply that it was no longer possible to delay our departure. This may be a compliment to Israel and the IDF forces in Lebanon, that in fact all the pertinent elements asked us to stay: the Druze population in the area, the Christian population, the Lebanese Government, and the U.S. Government. We could not, however, stay indefinitely.

The Lebanese Government is today faced with a great challenge, and it must meet this challenge. I hope that it succeeds in doing just that. To the extent that we can help, we will help them, hoping that the agreement we signed with Lebanon on 17 May is the beginning of the road to peaceful and friendly relations between Israel and Lebanon.

The political activities were actually conducted in the form of teamwork by us and the United States. Finally, I want to mention the Syrians. I think it is clear to them — and we want it to be clear to them — that we do not expect them to enter those areas we will evacuate, and that there is determination and a unanimous opinion on these issues on the part of various elements, first and foremost, here in Israel. Thank you very much.

### Arens Notes Possibility of Further Pullback

*TA060802 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 6 Sep 83 p 1*

[Report by the defense affairs correspondent]

[Text] Israel intends to withdraw its forces in Lebanon in a phased manner from the current deployment line to the international boundary "as long as we can be assured that hostile elements will not enter the territory we evacuate, and that the Lebanese Army will be able to control these areas."

In an exclusive interview with *The Jerusalem Post* to be published tomorrow, Defense Minister Moshe Arens also said that there could definitely be another Israeli withdrawal, including a total withdrawal from Lebanon, without the Syrians leaving that country. The minister said that it would become clear in a few months whether the Lebanese Army is able to control the area. "We will give very serious consideration to a withdrawal to the international boundary. The only thing it depends on is us being convinced that we can maintain the safety of our civilian population in the northern part of the country."

Arens added that "our central goal in Lebanon is to assure the safety of the citizens of the north." He said that a stable government in Lebanon at peace with Israel would be a "bonus", as would Syrian withdrawal. "But our major object, the only objective for which we would be ready to risk the lives and limbs of our soldiers, is the physical well-being and security of the citizens of the northern part of Israel."

### Warning to Syria, PLO

*TA041509 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Israel will take all necessary measures if it emerges that the area it is vacating in Lebanon becomes again a base for operations threatening the security of the Galilee settlements.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens made these remarks in a television interview carried by the ABC network in the United States. The defense minister is convinced that the Syrians or the PLO will not dare enter the area being vacated by Israel. This is now the test of the Lebanese Government, and it is the duty of the Lebanese Government to guarantee calm in the region.

Government sources have made it clear that Syria is very well aware of the Israeli position on what might happen if it moves its troops to the areas that will be vacated by Israel. Political sources told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that Israel has informed Damascus several times via the United States that it will not tolerate the penetration of Syrian forces into the areas the IDF is leaving today within the framework of the redeployment in Lebanon.

### Vows To Support Al-Jumayyil

*NC051802 Paris AFP in English 1754 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Jerusalem, Sept. 5 (AFP) — Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens today vowed to oppose any Syrian attempt to overthrow the Lebanese Government of President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Israel "does not rule out the possibility that Syria could try to overthrow the government of President Amin al-Jumayyil," but we "will stop them," Mr Arens told a French television correspondent. Mr Arens added that Israel achieved its major goal of "assuring the security of northern Israel" in the 15-month-long invasion of Lebanon. Regarding the current Lebanese chaos, Mr Arens added, "We hoped to have a stable neighbor with a strong central government. We will do everything to promote this, but in the end this is a question that concerns the Lebanese people."

Mr Arens said that Israel had "no choice" but to go ahead with the withdrawal of Israeli forces out of the violence-torn Ash-Shuf mountains to the more easily defended Al-'Awwali line, 40 kms south of Beirut. The Israeli Defense minister also appealed to the warring Druze and Christian militias in Lebanon to stop fighting and enter peace talks.

### Appeals to Druze, Christians

*TA060637 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0610 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] Stop firing! — Defense Minister Moshe Arens saidto the Druze and Christians last night. The defense minister said that the IDF had done everything possible to prevent a war in Lebanon but, regrettably, had failed in its efforts. Our correspondent Uri Ginosar reports on Minister Arens' remarks:

[Begin recording] [Arens] We did everything we could to prevent the eruption of fighting upon our departure. To my deep regret, we failed in this mission. We are still, at this very hour, working in that direction. Also, from this podium [not further specified] — I am certain of your full support. I would like to issue a call on the Druze and Christian population in the 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf areas to stop the fighting, to declare a cease-fire, and to settle their differences of opinion through peaceful means rather than by war.

[Ginosar] Last night, the defense minister reiterated the fact that it will still take a long time for the IDF to withdraw from the whole of Lebanon:

[Arens] We want to return to the Metulla-Rosh Haniqra line and we will certainly do that, but only when we are sure that terrorists and enemies of the State of Israel cannot regain a foothold in the areas evacuated by the IDF, and that the Galilee is not again imperiled. [end recording]

## Fighting in Lebanese Bhamdun Area Continues

### Air Force Attacks Tanks

*TA041045 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1041 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] The IDF spokesman announces that two Air Force aircraft, which were covering the IDF's moves this morning, carried out three sniping overflights [ya'afey tzlifa] against several tanks which infiltrated from the area controlled by the Syrians into the Bhamdun area.

### Phalangist Source Comments

*TA060742 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Text] In the decisive battle in Bhamdun, the Druze have succeeded in surrounding the town, and it is predicted that the Phalangists will collapse within a few hours. A senior Phalangist source who is currently visiting Israel has said: I am certain that Israel will not forsake its allies. Our correspondent on Arab affairs Gay Bekhor reports:

[Begin recording] [Bekhor] The Druze, along with the Syrians and PLO, are increasingly succeeding in penetrating into Bhamdun, while the Christians defending it are gradually losing ground. People in the Christian forces say that the situation in the town is very difficult, and they also know that Bhamdun might fall within a few hours. It should be recalled that Bhamdun's fall might be a turning point in the battles in the Ash-Shuf, a moral but chiefly a territorial turning point, both by creating a Druze threat — through control over the Beirut-Damascus Highway which Bhamdun overlooks — and by creating a territorial continuity from the Syrian Al-Matn area to the Druze region in 'Alayh.

We have first-hand testimony about the difficult situation of the Christians in Lebanon from (Elie Osta), a senior source of the Lebanese Christian forces, who is currently visiting Jerusalem. We spoke with him this morning.

[Osta — in English] You know that for 3 days the Syrians have been shelling very heavily from the Al-Matn down on Bhamdun with thousands of rockets and Katyushas. Maybe more than 15 people were killed until yesterday afternoon, and more than 200 wounded.

[Bekhor translates the above and continues] (Osta) added that in addition to the Druze, the Syrians and PLO are also active in the Bhamdun area. According to him, Abu Musa — one of the PLO leaders — yesterday sent over 500 of his men to support the Druze in the battle over Bhamdun.

[(Osta) — in English] You know very well that it is no more a discreet war. It is an open war of the Syrians who want to come again to Beirut through the gate of Junblatt in Bhamdun. It is a Syrian game — the Syrians want to come back through their allies to Beirut, and our people there are fighting very hard.

[Bekhor translates the above and continues] (Osta) went on to say that his men were fighting very hard because the state does not dare send its army to defend the population.

[(Osta) — in English] Yesterday, Junblattis, Palestinians,and Syrians took two hills surveying Bhamdun. The town is in a very, very bad situation and this pushed us to ask ourselves: How long will our people resist?

[Bekhor translates the above and continues] (Osta) wondered how long his people would resist if the entire world does not do something to put an end to this Syrian intervention. (Osta) also referred to Israel and to Israeli intervention.

[(Osta) — in English] I am sure that the Israeli soldiers, Israeli public opinion, and the Israeli Government will not forget what is happening, because they know very well how important it is not to lose everything that has been done in a year. [Bekhor translates the above] [end recording]

### Bhamdun Called 'Red Line'

*TA051624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] A senior Israeli official has warned that a Druze victory in the battle over Bhamdun will strengthen Syria's hold on Lebanon, and will cause deep concern in Israel. The official called Bhamdun a red line. He did not say what Israel would do to defend this line, saying only that if it falls to the Druze, the political status quo will change, and the Syrian's area of influence will be expanded.

The official also said that Israel is not concerned over Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's declaration that Beirut is suspending the agreement with Israel. He said that no real change has occurred in Beirut's policy, and that its leaders want to ratify the accord with Israel.

### Begin Reportedly To Resign From Knesset as Well

*TA041135 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 4 Sep 83*

[Report by Arye Avneri]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin will resign from the Knesset shortly after he leaves office. The prime minister's son, Beni [nickname for Binyamin] Begin reported this to the next candidate on the Likud Knesset list, David Mor, who is one of Deputy Prime Minister David Levi's supporters.

### Resignation Planned After Holiday

*TA050812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin will apparently submit his letter of resignation to the president following Rosh Hashana [8-9 September]. Our correspondent Yosi Qoren has learned that a meeting between the prime minister and the president scheduled for Rosh Hashana's eve [7 September], which had been set several weeks ago, was postponed this morning at the request of the prime minister's office.

### Coalition Faction Meeting Yields No Results

*TA051420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] The Likud ministerial team did not succeed in deciding anything either with Agudat Yisra'el representatives or with TAMI representatives. This was reported by our correspondent Arye Golan.

MK Aharon Abu-Hatzera said after the meeting that it is now clear to the Likud beyond the shadow of a doubt that if the economic sanctions — which are why TAMI wants to leave the government — are not cancelled, it will not join a new coalition with the Likud. According to him the Likud is now looking for a new formula which will delete some of the economic sanctions.

Agudat Yisra'el representatives demanded from Yitzhaq Shamir a timetable for implementing the religious clauses in the coalition agreement. They brought up this demand after the Likud representatives announced that they will carry out all the clauses in the agreement between Agudat Yisra'el and Menahem Begin.

### Poll Finds Public Favors National Unity Government

*TA061147 Tel Aviv Hatzofe in Hebrew 6 Sep 83 p 1*

[Text] A public opinion poll on the composition of the government, conducted by the "Tefen" Company, indicates that some 62 percent of the public supports the establishment of a national unity government. The National Religious Party favors striving toward establishing such a government. The poll was conducted after Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was elected the Likud's candidate for prime minister. The interviewees were asked about their positions regarding various compositions of the government.

Some 61.9 percent supported a national unity government, and 28.9 percent opposed it. Some 9.2 percent were indifferent. Of the people polled, 50.2 percent favored a Cabinet headed by Yitzhaq Shamir in the present coalition setup, 39.3 percent opposed it, and 10.5 did not express any opinion. The majority (64.9 percent) were against an Alignment government together with the religious parties and TAMI, and only 28.1 percent supported it, with 7 percent expressing no opinion either way. There was greater opposition than support also for an Alignment government together with the Liberals, but the ratio was completely different. Some 43.4 percent were for it, with 48.5 percent against, and 8.1 with no opinion.

To the question of which Cabinet compositions you would most like to see, the answers were broken down as follows:

A national unity government — 40 percent; a Likud government headed by Yitzhaq Shamir — 25.7 percent; an Alignment government with the Liberals — 22.8 percent; an Alignment government with the religious parties and TAMI — 4.8 percent; no preference — 6.7 percent.

In addition to the above, the following figures also came up: Of the people who voted for the Likud in the last election, 39.4 percent are interested in a national unity government, and of those who voted for the Alignment in the last election the percentage stood at only 30.4 percent. Of those who want an Alignment-led government, 82.6 percent would prefer to see that coalition in partnership with the Liberals. Some 4.3 percent of the people who voted for the Likud in the last election are interested in setting up an Alignment government together with the Liberal Party, while 6.7 percent of those who voted for the Alignment in the last elections presently support a government headed by Yitzhaq Shamir.

### Participants From Geneva UN Conference Return

*TA042057 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2010 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Tel Aviv, 4 Sep (ITIM) — MK'S Tawfiq Tubi and Charlie Biton returned from Geneva this evening after having participated in the international conference on the Palestinian issue. They shortened their stay abroad in light of the government crisis. Upon their return home, MK Tubi said that the Geneva conference on the Palestinian issue, which was initiated by the United Nations,constitutes an important international effort to reach a just solution to the Palestinian problem as well as just peace between Israel and the Arab countries. In the scope of official and public participation, the conference was greatly successful while the Israeli Government's efforts against the conference — which demonstrate Israel's opposition to international efforts for a just peace — have failed.

Referring to the special meeting between HADASH MK Tubi and the HADASH representative, attorney Felicia Langer, and 'Arafat, he said that the PLO stands firm in its stance of achieving an Israeli-Palestinian peace on the basis of UN resolutions, the Fes plan, and the Soviet plan which guarantee coexistence for Israel and the Palestinian state.

## ALGERIA

### Ethiopian Foreign Minister, OAU Official Visit

#### Message for Bendjedid

*LD031103 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Algiers, 3/9/83 (APS) — Mr Goshu Wolde, Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs, flew in on Friday accompanied by Mr Peter Onu, OAU interim secretary general. Messrs Goshu Wolde and Onu were greeted at the airport by Mr Hadj Abdelkader Azzout, secretary general to the Foreign Ministry and the charge d'affaires of Nigeria to Algiers, in the presence of Mr Ould Salek, head of the Polisario Front's external relations.

In a brief statement to the press, the Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs said he was carrying a message from the current OAU president to President Chadli Bendjedid. "This message," he said, "concerns two very important African problems: western [as received] and Chad". He added, in this connection, that he recently visited several African capitals where he held very constructive talks on these two questions.

Soon after their arrival in Algiers, Messrs Goshu Wolde and Onu left for SDAR occupied territories where they met with SDAR President, Polisario Front Secretary General, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz.

#### Visitors Received by Bendjedid

*LD032303 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Excerpt] This afternoon Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN party, received Goshu Wolde, Ethiopian foreign minister and personal envoy of the Ethiopian president, and Peter Onu, acting OAU secretary general, at the presidency of the republic. The Ethiopian minister was carrying a message from Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the Ethiopian Republic and current chairman of the OAU. The meeting was attended by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the political bureau and minister of foreign affairs.

#### Visitors Discuss Issues, Depart

*LD041127 Algiers APS in English 1003 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Algiers, 4/9/83 (APS) — Messrs Goshu Wolde, Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs and Peter Onu, OAU interim secretary general left Algiers yesterday after a sojourn to Algeria during which they were received by President Chadli Bendjedid.

In a statement to the Algeria news agency, the Ethiopian minister commented on — before leaving — the situation in Chad, the Western Sahara problem, and the Namibia question. Mr Wolde said he held constructive talks with African leaders about all these questions during his present turn in many African capitals.

As concerns the situation in Chad, Mr Wolde indicated that the conflict must find a peaceful, fair, and lasting solution. "That's what we are working for", he said expressing his optimism for an early settlement of this conflict.

The Ethiopian foreign minister further expressed a similar optimism about the solution to the Western Sahara question. Speaking about contacts he recently had with Moroccan leaders and yesterday with Saharis in the SDAR [Saharan Arab Democratic Republic]liberated territories, the minister expressed his conviction that this problem would find a solution in the frame of the 19 OAU summit resolution.

As for the Namibia question, Mr Goshu Wolde showed his concern about obstacles put up by South Africa so as to postpone Namibia's independence. However he underlined that the OAU is pressuring that the Security Council Resolution 435 be fully implemented.

### Bendjedid Receives Upper Voltan Foreign Minister

*LD041304 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Excerpt] Algiers, 4 Sep (APS) — Yesterday afternoon, President Chadli Bendjedid, secretary-general of the FLN, received at the Presidential Palace Arba Diallo, Upper Volta's minister of foreign affairs, who conveyed to the president a message from President Thomas Sankara, chairman of the Upper Voltan Revolutionary Council.

### Bendjedid Reaffirms Support for Sahara

*LD041229 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Excerpts] Algiers, 4/9/83 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN party secretary general on Saturday in Algeria presided over the opening session of the national council of the General Union of the Algerian Workers. On this occasion he made an allocution in which he underlined that the concept of decentralization is not limited to the mission of execution but includes the decentralization of making decisions. It is the concrete implementation of a responsible decentralization.

The head of state expressed his satisfaction with the results achieved in the field of the national development, thanks to sincere workers in all the sectors and at all the levels. The president of the republic also dealt with the international and regional situation, saying that these questions will be dealt with on another occasion. Observing that Algeria affirmed its faith in the unity of Arab Maghreb and will keep its promise and carry on its actions within the framework of the exposed conceptions. [sentence as received]

But the construction of Arab Maghreb will not be made at the expense of the Sahraui people and will support its cause in conformity with OAU decision, especially from its ninth summit.

### Polish Foreign Trade Minister Welcomed

*LD052308 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestrorowicz arrived this afternoon in Algiers to take part in the work of the joint Algerian-Polish committee which begins tomorrow. He was welcomed on arrival by Brothers Abdelhak Berarhi, minister of higher education and scientific relations, and (Affash), head of the socialist countries' section at the Foreign Ministry, and members of the Polish Diplomatic mission in Algeria.

## LIBYA

### JANA Reports on Events Related to Chad

#### French Planning 'Expansionist Operations'

*LD031109 Tripoli JANA in English 0855 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, Dhulqidah 26, September 3, Jamahiriyah News Agency — Reports from here revealed that French forces here are preparing for wide scale expansionist operations in Chad so as to occupy new parts of the country.

In this respect, the reports specified that French troops have been reinforced with new weapons and war equipment in addition to the despatch of more French soldiers and mercenary forces.

Imperialist warmongers at the Elysee are intent on fuelling the civil war in Chad by their military escalation in coordination with U.S. military policies.

The size of French troops in Chad together with their unusual moves and French intentions are becoming a source of worry and suspicion. France has in fact decided to recolonise Chad, not help the Chadian people to build their unity.

#### French Shelling Kills 50

*LD051849 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Brussels, Dhulqidah 28, Sept 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A spokesman for the Chadian legitimate united government here said that the civilians in Oum Chalouba have been greatly harmed when the French planes shelled the positions of the popular revolutionary forces there.

50 people have been killed as a result including 15 women and several children. On the other hand AGENCE FRANCE - PRESSE reported a heavy explosion in Ndjamena but gave no further details.

The French magazine *Le Monde Diplomatique* commented that rebel Habre would have never reached power if he did not get 10 million dollars and arms from the United States.

It added that the main objective of the U.S. Administration by helping rebel Habre is to extend the U.S. influence in Africa.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Soviet Delegation

*LD040934 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Sep (JANA) — Brother leader of the revolution received Bally Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his accompanying delegation, who are participating in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 14th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

During this meeting, Bally Yazkuliyev conveyed the congratulations of the Soviet leaders and people to the Libyan Arab people and the leader of its revolution on the 14th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Mr Yazkuliyev also conveyed the support of the Soviet leaders for the Jamahiriyah in its fight against all imperialist and reactionary challenges.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Meets With Dissident PLO Officials

*LD032007 Tripoli JANA in English 1825 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 26, Sept 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution met here with Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] members of the Command Committee of the new Fatah revolutionary movement who took part in the celebrations of the 14th anniversary of the Al-Fatih Revolution.

### Armed Forces Chief Meets with CSSR, Bulgarian Officials

*LD022304 Tripoli JANA in English 1914 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 25, September 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces met with Dr Rudolf Rohlicek, the deputy prime minister of the Federal Government in Czechoslovakia and the delegation accompanying him as well as with mr Andrey Lukanov, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers in Bulgaria and his delegation.

The meeting was also attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation.

### OAU Ends Inconclusive Fact-finding Tour on Chad

*NC051539 Paris AFP in English 1531 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Tripoli, Sept. 5 (AFP) — A delegation from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ended a fact-finding tour here today without coming to any conclusions which might end the fighting in Chad. Peter Onu, the OAU acting secretary-general, who is leading the delegation with Ethiopian Foreign Minister [title as received] Goshu Wolde, said they had met Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi here.

Informed sources said Col. al-Qadhdhafi listened to their arguments without commenting but that, like French President Francois Mitterrand, he said he was in favour of negotiations between Chadians.

"We will continue our consultations", Mr. Onu added before leaving for OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa.

The delegation has laready been to Paris and Algiers in connection with the crisis.

According to Mr. Onu, Ethiopian Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam, who is current chairman of the OAU, was determiend to do everything possible to allow the consultations to succeed.

Both Chadian sides in the conflict were to be asked for their point of view because any solution "will depend on the Chadians", an Ethiopian source said.

Shortly before the mission arrived in Libya, Mr. al-'Ubaydi went to Addis Ababa with a message from Col al-Qadhdhafi, and other recent visitors to the Ethiopian capital have included envoys from Nigeria, France and Sudan.

## MOROCCO

### King Receives Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali

*LD030944 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] As is already known, His Majesty King Hassan II at noon today at the royal palace in As-Sukhayrat, received Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, who is chairman of the international committee on the Mediterranean Games. The Tunisian prime minister delivered to his majesty the king a message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. Following the meeting, the Tunisian prime minister made the following statement.

[Begin recording] First of all, I would like to express pride and deep appreciation for the welcome and esteem with which His Majesty King Hassan II has overwhelmed me. Actually, this kindness is meant through me for his excellency the president and the Tunisian people. He entrusted me with a fraternal message to His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba. The message is full of appreciation and solidarity. I have the honor to announcethat his majesty the king has agreed that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Moulay Muhammad will pay an official visit to Tunisia. The visit will begin on 4 September.

As for the talks, they were fraternal and frank. I listened to the viewpoints of his majesty the king and his good analyses concerning cooperation between Morocco and Tunisia and on the important issues concerning the Moroccans, whether in connection with solving some existing problems or the building of theGreater Arab Maghreb. His majesty is very keen to see that it goes forward with firm and rapid strikes. In this, he agrees with his brother His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba. I am very satisfied with the talks and I have become more optimistic about the future of the Greater Arab Maghreb. [end recording]

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and the Tunisian ambassador to Morocco.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### APS Cites SDAR Minister on Kirkpatrick Visit

*LD051355 Algiers APS in English 1004 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Liberated Territories (SADR), 5/9/83 (APS) — The Saharan minister of information and culture released a communique following the recent visit in occupied El Ayoun of Mrs Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative to the UN, who also visited military installations. "This action, the communique indicates, is an act of provocation and a factor of intensification of instability dynamism [as received] and military escalation".

The Saharan minister of information and culture says that constitutes an encouragement to the King of Morocco urging him to persist in his attitude of intransigence and refusal of implementing OAU decisions concerning Western Sahara.

The Saharan minister also considers that this visit reduces all the hopes that followed the visit recently paid by the U.S. parliamentary delegation to the region.

## ETHIOPIA

### Front Claims 600 Killed in Recent Fighting

*EA041831 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Summary] In an offensive carried out by EPLF forces on the Nak'fa front from 28 August to 1 September, EPLF forces killed 600 Dergue soldiers and wounded 700 others. They also captured 60 soldiers, 312 light weapons, 50 Bren guns, 15 RPG-7's, 2 82-mm mortars, 1 81-mm mortar, 1 14.5-mm (?gun), 1 Soviet-made (Ural) vehicle, and 3 radio communication sets.

### AFP: Soviet General Wounded

*NC051422 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Mogadishu, Sept. 5 (AFP) — Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) today claimed to have killed 600 Ethiopian soldiers and wounded more than 700 in a four-day counterattack.

Its forces began the offensive on August 28 in the Nakfa region, about 200 km (120 miles) north of Asmara.

A war communique released by the EPLF office here said the Eritrean freedom fighters had wounded a Russian general at Hal-Hal, about 130 km (70 miles) northwest of Asmara. It gave the name of the Soviet general as Danilov and said he was one of the directing generals on the battlefield.

The EPLF communique said the guerrillas took 60 Ethiopian soldiers prisoner and seized about 400 weapons of various makes. The towns of Laba, Embahra and Habero along the Nakfa Front had been liberated from "the fascist army of Ethiopia".

The communique did not give EPFL casualty figures.

The EPLF is one of two main organisations fighting for Eritrea's independence from Ethiopia for more than 20 years.

## SOMALIA

### EPLF, TPLF Urge Withdrawal of Foreign Troops

*LD042044 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] The Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front, EPLF, and the Tigrean Peoples Liberation Front, TPLF, today made a joint call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Eritrean and Tigrean territory and the whole of the Horn of Africa. In a press statement issued in Mogadishu, the two fronts said it is imperative that all foreign troops withdraw from the region. They said the whole world must call for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet, Cuban, and Warsaw Pact troops stationed in the Horn of Africa. During a press conference the EPLF and TPLF spokesmen said that this is the only way peace and stability can return to this region. The EPLF spokesman said that his organization's struggle began 22 years ago and that it has achieved concrete results in its fight against the black Abyssinian colonizers. The spkesman said there are combined Russian, Cuban, GDR, PDRY, and Libyan forces in Eritrean territory and that these foreign troops support the Abyssinian enemy in its effort to oppress and exterminate the people of Eritrea.

The two fronts warmly thanked President Mohamed Siad Barre for his moral and material support in the fight to free their territory from the enemy.

### Briefs

**New Ambassadors, Representative** — Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barreh received the credentials of the new Jordanian and Yugoslav ambassadors to Somalia, Hani Tabbarah and (Mirko Zarek), today. Challe Abdurahman Jama Barreh also received the credentials of the new UN High Commissioner for Refugees representative in Somalia, Mr (Abenezer). [Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 5 Sep 83 EA]

## CAMEROON

### Biya Names New Prefects in 41 Departments

*AB041020 Paris AFP in English 0844 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Yaounde, Sept. 4 (AFP) — Cameroon President Paul Biya has named new prefects (local administrators) to 41 of the country's 49 departments and new secretaries-general to most provinces, state radio reported. The move is seen here as completing the installation of a new political and administrative apparatus since President Biya announced that a plot had been discovered against him on August 22. It also continues President Biya's efforts to remove the influence of former head of state Ahmadou Ahidjo, who handed over power last November but retained his position as chairman of the ruling party until last month, causing serious political tension in the country.

Following the plot announcement, President Biya replaced his prime minister and defence minister and divided Mr Ahidjo's northern region and his own south central region into smaller administrative districts.

Radio Cameroon said 36 prefects had been changed and five appointed to the new departments created. Only one of the provincial secretaries-general, in effect deputies to the governors, had been retained. All but one of the governors were replaced during the August reshuffle.

## CENTRAL: AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### FPO-PT Expresses 'Relief' On Kolingba Clemency

*AB021930 Paris AFP in French 1124 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] Paris, 2 Sep (AFP) — The European section of the Ubangi Patriotic Front — Labor Party (FPO-PT) in Paris on Friday expressed its "great relief" and "joy" after the official announcement of the release the previous night in Bangui of Mr Abel Goumba and Mr Patrice Endjimoungou, the chairman and general secretary of the FPO-PT respectively, jailed a year ago in the CAR. General Andre Kolingba, the CAR head of state, "is yielding to pressure of what he called the political realities of the country," the FPO-PT wrote in a communique submitted on Friday to AFP, adding that this decision "is less of a clemency than a political lucidity which is remarkable but still insufficient."

It may be recalled that, in addition to Mr Goumba and Mr Endjimoungou, 73 persons including 64 political detainees were released on Thursday after the clemency measure announced the day before in a radio-television broadcast by Gen Kolingba on the occasion of the second anniversary of his coming to power.

Mr Abel Goumba, aged 55, a doctor and rector of the University of Bangui at the time of his arrest in August 1982, was sentenced last April, together with Mr Endjimoungou, to a 5-year prison term with a heavy fine. Both were accused of producing "subversive publications" and having "contacts with some foreign powers." The defense counsels for the two men said the charge preferred against them was "devoid of substance."

## CHAD

### Fighting in Oun Chalouba; Conflicting Claims

#### Libyan Attackers Routed

*AB021445 Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, Sept. 2 (AFP) — Fighting resumed today in Chad, according to the government here of President Hissein Habre, which said some 3,000 Libyans supported by armoured vehicles and artillery attacked the Oum Chalouba locality in the east of the country this morning. Fighting was continuing at midday after a second attack had been repelled by the government forces, who had gained the upper hand, Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said. He claimed the attackers had been "put to flight".

According to the minister, most of the troops came from northeast Chad and included Libyans and some "mercenaries". Mr Soumaila said the Libyans were using 106 mm cannon and "Stalin organ" batteries. The Libyan Air Force did not intervene, he said.

French Jaguar and Mirage planes stationed at Ndjamena airport for the past fortnight were meanwhile seen overflying the capital this morning.

Today's clashes were the first major fighting reported in Chad since the arrival and deployment in mid-August of French troops. There are over 2,000 French soldiers in Chad, some of them only 100 kilometres (60 miles) south of the scene of the fighting.

#### GUNT Official Warns French

*NC021659 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] Tripoli, Sep 2 (AFP) — Libyan-backed rebel forces fighting Chadian Government troops warned today that if French planes continued to bomb northeastern Chad, the troops of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei would be forced to seek aid from "friends". Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, the vice-president of Mr Goukouni's Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT), told journalists here that the rebels would not "keep their arms crossed" in the face of attacks by French fighters.

An adviser to Mr Goukouni said that French Jaguar planes today began bombing the Oum Chalouba-Kalait region in eastern Chad at 10:00 A.M. "They have come to provoke us," he said, adding that on the ground the Libyan-backed troops had no problems, but lacked air cover.

Mr Kamougue did not identify the "friends" he had referred to.

Mr Kamougue also said that the bombing in Oum Chalouba was likely to block the process begun by the Organisation of African Unity in search of a negotiated settlement for the Chadian conflict, and "brought into doubt" French President Francois Mitterrand's "sincere willingness" to bring about negotiations.

Meanwhile in Ndjamena, Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said that some 3,000 Libyans backed up by armoured vehicles had attacked Oum Chalouba, but that two attacks had been repelled by the forces of President Hissein Habre.

**GUNT Says French Participate**

*AB021955 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[War communique issued by Chadian Transitional National Union Government on 2 September 1983 in Bardai — read by announcer]

[Summary] A reconnaissance mission was carried out by two French Jaguars on Thursday, 1 September, at 0230 over the position held by the National Liberation Army [ANL] at Oum Chalouba and Kalait. A heavily motorized column composed of French and most probably Zairian troops attacked at [place indistinct] on Friday morning. After 1 hour of heavy fighting, the ANL was able to repulse the attackers. When they were being pursued, Jaguars intervened.

**Hernu Denies French Raids**

*NC021832 Paris AFP in English 1820 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] Paris, Sept. 2 (AFP) — French Jaguar fighters in Chad today carried out a training and reconnaissance mission "without firing," Defence Minister Charles Hernu said here. Mr. Hernu said the planes had been on such missions "every day".

Mr. Hernu's statement followed claims by an adviser to former Chadian President Goukouni Queddei whose Libyan-backed forces are fighting the government troops of Hisseine Habre, that the Jaguars had today bombed the eastern region of Oum Chalouba-Kalait.

Four Jaguars and four Mirage fighters are based in the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, to ensure the protection of the French forces in chad.

(In Ndjamena, a military spokesman said that no French troops, either airborne or ground forces, had been involved in the fighting in Oum Chalouba. A military source said French planes had carried out their training missions over Abeche, 250 km (156 miles) south of Oum Chaouba, as usual.

(Western sources in the Chadian capital were playing down reports of battles in Oum Chalouba by Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat, who said that 3,000 Libyans supported by armoured vehicles and artillery attacked the town. The sources said that clashes, rather than battles had taken place.)

**Chadian Minister on Fighting**

*JN031826 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, 3 Sep (SUNA) — Chadian Government forces continue to chase the remnants of the hostile forces that yesterday attacked Oum Chalouba. The government forces are combing an area to the north of Oum Chalouba extending 100 km toward Fada and Faya-Largeau. This was stated today by the Chadian information minister. He reiterated once more that the French forces did not take part in the fighting and that these forces have not gone beyond the zone in which they are stationed in the area of Arada and Biltine.

Asked whether the government forces will develop this chase operation into a counteroffensive, the minister said: We did not attack. The Libyans attacked Oum Chalouba but we successfully repulsed them. I say that our current operations are only defensive.

He also explained that the Chadian Government has been invited to attend the meeting of the mediation committee in Libreville 8-20 September, adding that the Chadian Government will take part in the meeting that will be held at the ministerial level.

**Goukouni Condemns Mitterrand, 'Mercenaries'**

*AB041325 Paris AFP in French 1213 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Bardai, (northern Chad), 4 Sep (AFP) — The forces of the GUNT are occupying Oum Chalouba after last Friday's fighting, former President Goukouni Oueddei stated in Bardai (northern Chad and headquarters of the GUNT since summer 1982) on Saturday afternoon. The president of the GUNT, who appeared in public for the first time since 30 July, also denied that the FANT of Hissein Habre had taken any prisoners during the last fighting, particularly Sudanese.

Henceforth, Goukouni Oueddei announced, the GUNT, which is fighting to free the whole country, plans to march down to the extreme south of Chad, despite the French presence.

Receiving journalists, including the afp special correspondent, on Saturday afternoon, the president of the GUNT, who arrived from Faya-Largeau (the palm grove of the north recaptured from the FANT on 10 August), stated that the withdrawal of French troops from Chad constituted a prerequisite for all negotiations, even with Hissein Habre, whom he described as a "dictator." "If the French get in the way of the GUNT forces, we will be forced to confront face them directly, however powerful they may be," continued Goukouni, adding that he did not want this clash. "The French are attacking us," he said, recalling the bombardment of GUNT forces by two Jaguar planes in the Oum Chalouba region on Friday. (This is denied by the French authorities.) "Today, we have arms that are superior to what we had, but when the need arises, we will call on all our friends, Libyans and others, to come to our aid."

Justifying the presence of the Libyans in Chad by the fact that they are "Africans," Mr Goukouni felt that the situation was balanced with the Zairians, Africans also, on the other side. "But the situation is aggravated," he said, "when a third or fourth power intervenes, which internationalizes the conflict."

To the former Chadian president, the arrival of the French and the creation of the dividing line along the 15th parallel, where the most advanced positions of the French forces of "dissuasion"

are found, explains the pause in the fighting since 10 August. "It was difficult to cross the line; we had wanted to organize ourselves within this line," he added. "But we never thought the French would come and attack us with their planes beyond the line," Mr Goukouni stated.

The GUNT president strongly condemned President Francois Mitterrand, who "has attempted to aggravate the problems" and who has acted "under U.S. constraint," stating that the Americans and the French had designed the scenario of the presence of Libyan troops in Chad in order to justify the intervention by French troops. "I would very much like Mr Mitterrand to make his position clear either directly or through a third party," he said referring to what he called the double statement made by Paris which first claims that it wants to promote negotiations and then intervenes in the country.

Mr Goukouni, who categorically dismissed the idea of a federation put forward by Mr Mitterrand, reiterated that any negotiated settlement should be under the auspices of the OAU.

Meanwhile, the GUNT president condemned Ndjamena for enrolling "mercenaries," through an office based in Brussels, according to him. He further alleged that U.S. black soldiers were among the Zairian troops.

Mr Goukouni lastly dismissed rumors that a new man, Defense Minister Acheikh ibn Oumar, might emerge at the head of the GUNT. "I am there and he has no such ambition,"" he said, specifying that the latter was leading the operations in Oum Chalouba.

### Goukouni on Oum Chalouba Battle

*AB041405 Paris AFP in French 1306 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Bardai (northern Chad), 4 Sep (AFP) — Former Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei on Friday recounted the Oum Chalouba battle to a few journalists he was receiving in Bardai, which according to him marked France's direct intervention beyond the deterrent zone it claims to have established. "On Friday at about 0710, our elements patrolled beyond Oum Chalouba and attacked an advanced post of the FANT at Wadi Hama, 40 km south of Kalait. They destroyed the post and captured a number of men. At about 1000, two Jaguar fighters came to support the FANT (Mr Habre's forces) along with a few armored vehicles. They beat back our elements into Kalait. The GUNT troops stationed there intervened and succeeded in spite of the intensive bombing in stopping the invaders," the GUNT president explained.

"Today (Saturday) Oum Chalouba is under our control," Mr Goukouni stated, specifying that the fighting had taken place between Oum Chalouba and Arada, a French advanced post. He further announced that a few light armored vehicles were destroyed.

Mr Goukouni also reported: "On 1 September, Achekh Ibn Oumar, GUNT defense minister and leader of the operations in Oum Chalouba, sent a message indicating that two French Jaguar planes had overflown his positions." "On the following day, the same military official sent another message saying that our positions were actually bombed by French Jaguar aircraft."

### GUNT: Heavy Losses on FANT

*AB051300 Paris AFP in French 1202 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Paris, 5 sep (AFP) — The offensive launched by the Chadian National Armed Forces (Hissein Habre's FANT) against the positions of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] forces in the region of Oum Chalouba-kalait was "beaten back," Abderahman Moussa, the representative of the Chadian opposition, told AFP in Paris on Monday. "Contrary to the casualty counts given by the FANT spokesman, and in spite of the air support given by its allies, the FANT suffered heavy human and material losses," Mr Moussa stated.

Also, Mr Moussa held the view that there was a "contradiction" in the information from Ndjamena that the FANT had reportedly clashed with some 3,000 Libyans in Oum Chalouba and held Sudanese prisoners. In this connection he accused the authorities of the Chadian Government of distributing "deceitful news."

On Friday, Ndjamena reported that a Libyan offensive was victoriously beaten back by the FANT in the region of Oum Chalouba and stated that the government forces had killed "more than 800 assailants" and held "about 600 prisoners," including many Sudanese.

### Soumaila: Government in Control

*AB051430 Paris AFP in French 1358 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, 5 Sep (AFP) — Soumaila Mahamat, Chadian minister of information, said on Monday that the Chadian Government forces have "real control" over the Oum Chalouba region in eastern Chad, more than 100 km to the north of this crossroads which was the scene of clashes last Friday. Mr Soumaila denied statements by former President Goukouni Oueddei to the effect that the GUNT was in control of Oum Chalouba. He described the "allegations as false." Mr Soumaila also denied that the French Air Force intervened during Friday's fighting in the Oum Chalouba region.

According to Ndjamena, President Hissein Habre's forces repelled two Libyan attacks on Oum Chalouba on Friday and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy forces.

Asked about the possibility of negotiations with Goukouni Oueddei, Mr Soumaila reasserted that Ndjamena considers Libya the sole negotiating partner. Any peaceful solution to the present conflict will require Tripoli's acceptance of negotiations, which can only take place after the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad, Mr Soumaila stressed.

The minister nevertheless considered that Libya "is very far from wanting to negotiate." Tripoli, he went on to say, wants the French to leave Chad in order to continue their attempts to "conquer" and "annex" the country.

On Monday, Mr Soumaila again described Goukouni as "Libya's spokesman" and accused him of saying "irresponsible" things.

### Libyans Bomb Oum Chalouba 5 Sep

*AB051850 Paris AFP in English 1846 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, Sept. 5 (AFP) — Libyan planes this afternoon bombed Oum Chalouba in eastern Chad, causing civilian casualties, Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said. He said that the bombings, which he described as "very intensive", lasted from 4.30 p.m. until 6. p.m.

Asked if the French airforce had intervened, Mr Soumaila said only that "we had very few means with which to face" the Libyan attack.

### Paris Reports Helicopters' Arrival in Ndjamena

*LD031836 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Excerpt] We learned a short time ago that a squadron of 15 Gazelle helicopters arrived in Ndjamena today. This is the first time since the beginning of the French intervention that these helicopters have been deployed in areas held by the Chadian Government.

### Bardai Commentary Rebuts Habre Press Conference

*AB031045 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] To avoid the crumbling of a myth, one has to cultivate it constantly. This is why a certain segment of the French press is trying to prolong the political life of the principal agent of French imperialism in Chad. Once again, this French press, which is deeply involved in this war of colonial reconquest in Chad, wants to fulfill the propaganda mission entrusted to it by the French Socialist government.

In fact, at the so-called Press Club of the Third World interview with the murderer of Major Gallopin, one striking aspect was the absence of *Afrique Asie*, *L'Humanite*, and other vanguard newspapers. Whatever the case, the new scenario was designed and presented publicly.

Our duty tonight is not to answer point by point the statements made by the leader of antinational forces. What one may note now is, rather, the fact that the leader of the national annihilation forces has clearly spoken out for a military solution to the Chadian conflict. At this particular time, when diplomatic efforts are being made here and there with the view to solving the Chadian conflict, the FAN leader did not hesitate to describe the various diplomatic efforts in progress as diplomatic palaver. Is there a better way of ridiculing the African heads of state and the diplomats who are making great efforts to help Chadian patriots solve their conflict through negotiations?

In fact, this attitude is nothing new. On the eve of his flight from Ndjamena in December 1980, the gang leader became famous for a similar negative attitude at the Lome roundtable meeting. Evidently, the leader of the Ndjamena rabble will not change. His character will continue to be marked by ill faith, dishonesty, demagogy, and arrogance. And his objective will remain the same: to try to control all Chadian territory militarily and establish a bloody dictatorship there.

The blackmailer, who is dishonest and demagogic, states about the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT]: They are figureheads. In saying this, he hopes to erase with words the revolutionary march of the National Liberation Army [ANL], from Gouro to Oum Chalouba and Koro-Toro, as well as Ounianga and Faya-Largeau, a revolutionary march reported on and witnessed by the Western press including French television.

The GUNT wishes to recall that it is still holding more than 1,000 FAN prisoners who have been filmed by all the international press. The leader of the Ndjamena gang speaks ironically on the exit of the GUNT from Ndjamena. Has he forgotten the humiliating conditions under which he fled Ndjamena himself by way of the Chari River? Fortunately, the Press Club guest took care not to contradict the moderator who reminded him of the support he had received from the United States, Sudan, and Egypt for his return to Ndjamena. As (?lies) cannot kill, the jailer of Francoise Claustre resorted to demagogy and verbiage to contain his interlocutors who were obviously unhappy about the evasive explanations. But the demagogic statements cannot hide the political and military reality.

The assassin of Maj Gallopin could not hide his concern over the new developments in the military situation. He sees danger everywhere. On both sides of the red line, and on the northern front, the ANL is more than ever present, united, and determined to face any possible development. In the south, the commando units are stepping up their activities. In fact, the gang leader has implicitly recognized the existence of trouble in the south of the country when he spoke of the infiltration of commando units. But it is actually violent demonstrations against and general rejection of the terrorist and bloody policy of the national annihilation forces. That tension confirms the omnipresence of the ANL all over the country, and the political and military vacuum in which the French-Zairian-FAN forces are engaged.

Instead of acknowledging his defeat on the field and negotiating with the GUNT revolutionary forces, the Ndjamena dictator is only ruminating over one idea: to use the French troops and his U.S., and Zarian friends to recapture the positions which he has lost, even if the prize of this will be the total recolonization of Chad. The Chadian people will not allow this burdensome hostage to the French to carry out his design, in spite of Charles Hernu's promises.

In any case, the Press Club guest, who was hard pressed, was unable to convince anyone. Has that tool of imperialism gone out of gear? One fact is certain: Between Francois Mitterrand's solemn peaceful profession of faith in *Le Monde* and Hissein Habre's war statements, there are several contradictory points.

It remains to be seen if France will allow itself to be led precisely where it does not want to go, thus serving the opposite of its peaceful objectives hoped for by everyone. As for the OAU, it has been warned. Hissein Habre has carried his ungratefulness to the point of stating that the organization has settled no problem facing the continent.

## GHANA

### Accra Reports Opening of Togo Border

*AB051900 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Ghana has reopened its border with Togo. Ghana first closed its side of the border with Togo, the Ivory Coast, and Upper Volta to enable it to introduce certain measures to stop the damage to the economy caused by smuggling, currency trafficking, and black marketing. The Ghana-Togo border was, however, reopened in January this year to enable more than 1 million Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria to return home through Aflao. The border was again closed on 19 June following the attempt to destabilize the country.

The GHANA NEWS AGENCY, quoting some reliable sources in Lome, says the Togolese authorities have already concluded arrangements to reopen their side of the border. Apart from the brief period during which they allowed Ghanaians returning from Nigeria to cross into Ghana, Togo has kept its border closed since October last year.

### TIMES on BBC 'Campaigns' Against Kodjo Tsikata

*AB021720 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The *Ghanaian Times* writes about the new wave of orchestrated campaigns of vilification by the BBC against the special adviser to the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Captain Kodjo Tsikata. The paper recalls that during the period of the SIB [Special Investigation Board] inquiry into the kidnapping and murder of the three High Court judges and a retired army officer and while the public awaited the release of the SIB report, those who sought to discredit the government of the PNDC and, knowing that the PNDC chairman's integrity would be difficult to attack, focussed their attention on the PNDC special adviser.

It writes: During that period, Capt Kodjo Tsikata was portrayed both at home and abroad as a sinister figure, the evil genius manipulating the PNDC behind the scene. One episode which lent support to this picture was a broadcast by the BBC World Service in which the proceedings of the SIB inquiry were misinterpreted in such a way as to make (?martyrs) to be implicated in the murders. When they were challenged, the BBC apologized for the unfortunate and unusual error, but the harm had already been done. Thereafter, especially after the release of the SIB report, the anti-Tsikata propaganda died down. But there now appears to be a new campaign of vicious nonsense in which the BBC — if not actively participating — is allowing itself to be used.

Continuing, the *Times* writes: Last Tuesday, the BBC gave ex-General Joshua Hamidu the opportunity to unleash an outpouring of hatred and a violent tirade against Capt Kodjo Tsikata, including lies about his proposed dismissal from the Ghana Armed Forces. [Passage indistinct] in the European mass media. Then, as if to rub the message in thoroughly, the BBC broadcast on Wednesday morning a strange collection of short interviews with Ghanaians who, the BBC claimed, had recently been in Ghana. A disproportionate number of them had nothing to say about the general situation in Ghana but had things to say about Kodjo Tsikata.

The *Times* says: The most curious feature about the program was that the hostess, Dorothy Genthrow William, said none of those interviewed were willing to have their names mentioned or even to have their voices recorded. Not only does this cast considerable doubts on the genuiness of the interview, it also created an impression to the rest of the world that no Ghanaian, even abroad, dares speak openly because he is haunted by the specter of Capt Kodjo Tsikata.

Concluding, the *Times* says: It certainly appears that a new campaign of slander is being worked out and that the BBC is at least allowing its considerable facilities and reputation to be used for this. If this is in the name of objectivity, it is curious that little is heard of the other side of the picture and it makes the *Times* wonder if this is yet another effort to give a dog a bad name preparatory to hanging it. If so, those who are making the preparations should be aware that they bear full responsibility for the crime when it is committed.

## GUINEA

### Toure Receives Upper Voltan Delegation 3 Sep

*AB040750 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] President Ahmed Sekou Toure, supreme leader of the revolution, granted audience today, Saturday, 3 September 1983, at 1100 to a delegation of the Upper Voltan Government which brought a personal message from His Excellency Thomas Sankara, the Upper Voltan head of state, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, and minister of the interior and security.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure was flanked at the audience by Lansana Beavogui, member of the National Political Bureau and prime minister in charge of planning and statistics; Damantang Camara, member of the National Political Bureau and chairman of the People's National Assembly; Abdoulaye Toure, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Senainon Behanzin, secretary of the National Political Bureau and minister of agro-pastoral farms; and Daouda Birite, ambassador and chief of state protocol.

The Upper Voltan delegation led by 2d Lieutenant Daniel Traore, included Issa Tiendredeogo, minister of higher education; Sergeant Georges Namouna, and Sergeant Nkambo Sansar, who are all members of the CNR. Others were Mrs Venance Kadiatou, Ouedraogo Mahamadi, and Gueyergo Saiba, who are members of the Revolutionary Defense Committees.

## IVORY COAST

### Cape Verde President, Voltan Minister Arrive

*AB052145 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Excerpts] Three official delegations arrived this morning at Abidjan International Airport in Port Bouet. The first plane which arrived at 1100 carried Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira, who after leaving Dakar went to Angola and Mozambique within the framework of consultations with frontline states. The Cape Verdian president left our country around 1400 this afternoon after holding talks with Acting President Auguste Denise. President Pereira explained to Konan Tessie how he felt about his presence in our country:

[Begin recording][Pereira] I am taking this opportunity to express sincere and brotherly greetings from the Cape Verdian people to the brotherly people of Ivory Coast and to also stress the respect and high regard we have for our older brother President Houphouet-Boigny's actions and whose policies set an example for all African heads of state. I must say once again that I am happy to make a stopover on the welcoming and friendly Ivorian soil. I must also stress that I have just been on a tour to southern Africa, to Mozambique, and Angola in particular, which are frontline states and are also part of the group of five former Portuguese colonies of which I am currently the coordinator. [end recording]

There was also the arrival at 1600 of the Upper Voltan Government delegation led by Second Lieutenant (Bah Iliyama). It included Information Minister Adama Toure. The Upper Voltan delegation did not make any statement.

## LIBERIA

### Eastman Comments on Downing of ROK Aircraft

*AB052005 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Monrovia has announced that Liberia is to shortly make its position clear in respect to last week's shooting of the South Korean 747 plane by the Soviet Union in which 269 passengers on board are reported to have died. In an interview with ELWA news yesterday, Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman said Liberia was to have intervened in the Security Council meeting today. He described the shooting incident as being contrary to the minimum requirements in international law and the minimum requirements of human decency and kindness.

### Foreign Minister on Withdrawal of Arab Aid

*AB031232 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] The foreign minister of Liberia, T. Ernest Eastman, says Liberia will continue to search for lasting peace in the Middle East in spite of any condemnation of Liberia's resumption of diplomatic ties with Israel. The PLO recently condemned Liberia for restoring relations with Israel.

Mr Eastman told LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] the cause for which Liberia abided by the OAU decision to break diplomatic ties with the State of Israel [words indistinct]. He said Liberia, in her national interest and as a sovereign state, decided to reestablish diplomatic links with Israel. He said Liberia will continue to support the UN resolutions which declared a right of Israel to exist as a sovereign state.

Commenting on the decision of some Arab states to withdraw economic assistance from Liberia in protest against Liberia's diplomatic links with Israel, Foreign Minister Eastman explained that it was true that Liberia had been a recepient of about $46 million in aid from these countries, but pointed out that such aid came in the form of loans that are repayable.

### Samuel Doe Returns From Visit to Togo

*AB052110 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Samuel Kanyon Doe, at the head of a 40-men delegation, returned to the capital this evening following a 1-day official working visit to Lome in Togo. Although there has not been any release on the schedule of the day's meeting in Togo, government sources said Commander in Chief Doe conferred with his Togolese counterpart Gnassingbe Eyadema on issues common to Liberia and Togo as well as other African and world problems.

Head of state Doe also made a similar visit to Sierra Leone yesterday where he and President Siaka Stevens discussed bilateral issues and other world issues.

## MALI

### Upper Voltan Delegation Visits 2 September

*AB021810 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] A seven-member Upper Voltan delegation arrived in Bamako today at 1320 on a special flight. The delegation, which is led by 2d Lieutenant Daniel Traore, member of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR], also includes two other members of the CNR, Sergeants Manoano Georges and Kambou Sansan, three members of the defense committees, and the minister of higher education, Issa Tiendrebeogo. The delegation was met at the Bamako-Senou airport by the Central Executive Bureau secretary for external relations, Mohamed Ahmed Ag Hamani, Ministers Alioune Blondin Beye and Modibo Keita, and their close associates.

At this very moment the Upper Voltan delegation is holding talks with the president of the republic, General Moussa Traore, to whom it is expected to deliver a message from President Thomas Sankara.

One may note that it is the first mission of an Upper Voltan delegation to Bamako since the Upper Voltan CNR came into power on 4 August 1983. Captain Sankara recently stressed the CNR's desire to develop its ties of cooperation and friendship with neighboring countries, including Mali.

### Traore Receives SDAR Foreign Minister 5 September

*AB051830 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] President General Moussa Traore received this morning SDAR Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim, who brought a message from President Mohamed Abdelaziz to President Moussa Traore. The situation in the Western Sahara, the application of the OAU resolution on holding a referendum for the self-determination of the Saharan people, and the paramount need to do everything possible to preserve and strengthen the OAU were the main topics discussed during the audience, addended by Alioune Blondin Beye, our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. At the end of the audience, Ibrahim Hakim discussed his audience with Mamadou Karim:

[Begin recording] [Hakim] The message is first of all on the solidarity between our two peoples and also on the situation prevailing in Africa, especially in the Western Sahara. As President Moussa Traore is a member of the OAU's implementation committee, as well as president of a friendly and brotherly country, it is quite normal that we return each time there is a new development in the situation. As you know, on the situation in the Sahara, we are making efforts to find a solution based on [words indistinct] talks between the Polisario and Morocco. Thus, given President Moussa Traore's efforts in the search for peace in our region, it is quite normal that the SDAR Government and the Saharan people come and see him each time there is a development, and as you know, an OAU delegation has just been received in the SDAR by President Mohamed Abdelaziz. Thus, that is a new development that we have come to discuss with President Traore, to inform him about the visit of this delegation to the SDAR.

[Karim] Can you tell us what new element has been contributed by this delegation given the fact that the organization of a referendum in the Western Sahara is still at an impasse?

[Hakim] The delegation was carrying a message from Mengistu Haile Mariam to President Mohamed Abdelaziz. The message is on consultations between President Haile Mariam and the parties in the conflict. [end recording]

## NIGERIA

### Fedeco Updates House Election Results

#### Plateau State Results

*AB040920 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission] has released two additional results from last week's elections into the House of Representatives. The two, which came from Plateau state, were in favor of the National Party of Nigeria, NPN. Fedeco has also announced a revision of the result in respect of Ikono federal constituency in the Cross River state, where a UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] candidate has now been declared the winner instead of the NPN candidate who was originally declared the winner.

The position of the party is now 262 seats for the NPN, 49 for the NPP [Nigerian People's Party], 39 for the PRP [People's Redemption Party], while the UPN has 32 seats. The GNPP [Great Nigeria People's Party] and the NAP [Nigeria Advance Party] have not won any seats.

A Voice of Nigeria political correspondent said that results for all the contested seats have now been released except that of (Lantang) constituency in Plateau state, for which elections was not held following the death of one of the candidates.

#### 11 More Seats Decided

*AB051500 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Eleven more results of the election into the state houses of assembly have been released by the FEDECO headquarters in Lagos. Altogether, the commission has released 197 results.

In Anambra state, the NPN won 23 states; NPP got 19. The NPN has 10 seats in Cross River state while two seats went to the UPN. In Bendel state, the NPN won the seven seats declared so far and in Borno state the two seats were also captured by the NPN. The NPP got 14 seats in Imo state while three went to the NPN and in Plateau state, NPN won 11 seats and NPP, 11.

In Lagos state, the 36 seats declared were captured by UPN and the 34 seats in Ogun state went to the UPN. The NPN won the three seats announced in the River state and seven seats declared in Kaduna. In Kano state the PRP won 12 seats, the NPP won 2, and the NPN had 1.

#### Further Fedeco Returns

*AB051555 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] More results of the election into the state houses of assembly have been released by the Federal Electoral Commission, FEDECO, headquarters in Lagos.

In Anambra state, the NPN won 24 seats and NPP got 19. The NPN has 12 seats in the Cross River state while 2 seats went to the UPN. In Bendel state, the NPN won the seven seats declared so far and in Borno state the two seats were also captured by the NPN. The NPP got 14 seats in Imo state while three seats went to NPN. And in Plateau state NPN won 13 and NPP 21. In Lagos state, the 36 seats declared went to the UPN and the 34 seats in Ogun state were won by the UPN. The NPN won the three announced in the Rivers state and also the eight seats declared in Kaduna. In Kano state, the PRP won 60 seats, the NPP won 5, and the NPN 5. And in the Niger state, NPN won 21 seats while the NPP got 8 seats.

### 204 Results Reported

*AB052200 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] The Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, this evening released more than 204 results of the election into the states houses of assembly. The latest results are from Anambra, Benue, Plateau, Cross River, Bendel, Borno, Imo, Rivers, Kaduna, and Kano states.

In Anambra state, the position of parties so far is: National Party of Nigeria, NPN, 35 seats and Nigeria People's Party, NPP, 30 seats.

In Cross River state, NPN has now secured 23 seats while the Unity party of Nigeria, UPN, has 6 seats.

In Bendel state, the NPN has won 36 seats while the UPN has 4 seats out of the results declared so far.

In Kano state, the PRP has won 90 seats, the NPP has 8, and the NPN, 6. The NPN has won the (?36) seats declared so far in Kaduna state. The position of parties in Niger state is: NPN 21 seats and NPP 8. In Rivers state, NPN has now captured 19 seats and NPP 1 in the results announced so far.

The 36 seats declared in Lagos state went to the UPN while the UPN also won the 34 seats so far declared in Ogun state.

In Imo state the NPP got 16 seats while 4 seats went to NPN and UPN 1. In Benue state the NPN has captured 17 seats and the NPP 4 in the results declared so far. The NPN has captured 32 seats and NPP 22 in the results announced by Plateau state.

All the 31 seats announced in Borno state were won by the NPN.

### NAN Reports Results

*AB051600 Lagos NAN in English 1545 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Lagos, Sept 5, (NAN) — More results of Saturday's election to state assemblies have been released.

In Kano state, the PRP won 97 out of the 115 seats so far released. The NPN and the NPP won 9 seats each while 23 results are being awaited.

In Niger, the NPN won 30 out of 38 seats in the state assembly. The NPP won the remaining eight seats.

In Auna/Ibeto constituency, the NPN candidate, Alhaji Saifiyanu Hassan, won with 45,409 votes while Alhaji Bissallah Sule of the NPP received 1,112 votes.

In Galadima Kogo constituency, Alhaji Abdullahi Adamu of the NPN polled 24,865 while Alhaji Mahamma Bazakware of the NPP got 5,049 votes.

Alhaji Isa Egwa of the NPN was re-elected in Kuta east constituency with 7,674 votes beating Mr Joseph Badu of the NPP who got 5,079 votes.

Alhaji Adamu Izom of the NPN won the Xwali/Gawa constituency by polling 3,561 votes while Alhaji Baba Mohammed of the NPP received 2,946 votes.

In Mariga Central, Alhaji Ibrahim Bunu of the NPN was re-elected with 34,282 votes while Alhaji M. Doma of the NPP scored 2,787.

Alhaji Ibrahim Ukata was re-elected in Mariga north constituency with 30,263 votes as against 1,109 votes scored by Alhaji Adamu Matari of the NPP.

The NPN candidate for Mariga south, Alhaji Usmam Salihu, was re-elected with 55,493 beating Alhaji Buhari Maivaki of the NPP who polled 3,622 votes.

The NPN won 102 out of the 111 seats in Sokoto state.

Twelve NPN candidates were earlier returned unopposed while 41 incumbents belonging to the party were re-elected. Those re-elected include the speaker, Alhaji Abubakar Mainasara Zagga, who polled 44,462 votes in Bagudo-Zagga constitutency.

The majority leader, Alhaji Muhammed Augie, was re-elected in Augi constituency, while Alhaji Lawa Zaki Dalijan received 25,153 votes to win in the Dalijan constituency.

In Gwandu, the NPN won with 13,974 votes while the UPN scored 693 votes.

### Imo Police Ordered To Shoot Troublemakers at Polls

*AB021545 Ibadan Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] In Imo state, policemen posted to polling stations in tomorrow's elections have been directed to shoot at sight any suspected thug found causing trouble in and around the booths. In an interview with newsmen in Owerri, the police public relations officer, Mark Erekolo, stated that the step was taken to ensure peace and tranquillity at the polling stations. He remarked that this became necessary in view of the crucial nature of the elections and explained that some political parties have recruited thugs to cause trouble at polling stations during the elections.

### Seven Fedeco Officials Die From Fire in Niger

*AB051612 Lagos NAN in English 1600 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Minna, Sept 5 (NAN) — Two of the eight persons admitted at the Minna general hospital in Niger, following burns they received when their vehicle was set ablaze in Kuta on Saturday, died today. A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN), quoting hospital sources, reports that this brings to eight the number of persons who died in the incident.

When contacted, the Fedeco administrative secretary, Alhaji Jibo Garba, confirmed that seven of the victims were officials of the commission.

The deceased were travelling from Kuta to a collating centre in Gwada at the close of the state assembly election when their vehicle was attacked and set ablaze. Ten suspects had been arrested over the incidents.

## SENEGAL

### Diouf Receives Upper Voltan Delegation

*AB050950 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] The CNR [National Council of the Revolution] delegation led by Sublieutenant Daniel Traore, member of the CNR, was received by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf in Dakar yesterday evening. The CNR emissaries delivered a personal message from Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR, head of state, to the Senegalese head of state. Upon his arrival in Dakar yesterday afternoon, the head of the delegation stated that he was in Senegal to convey the fraternal greetings of the Upper Voltan people to the brotherly people of Senegal.

The delegation led by Sublieutenant Traore is on a mission to many countries in the region to explain the aims and objectives of the Upper Voltan revolution, which wants to give to the country a true political and economic independence and is not directed against any people or any state, just as Capt Thomas Sankara has said on many occasions.

The other members of the delegation are Issa Tiendrebeogo, minister of higher education and scientific research; Sergeant Kambou Sansan and Sergeant George Namouano, members of the CNR; and three members of the defense committees, Miss Kadidia Benao, Mahamadi Ouedraogo, and Sayuba Ouedraogo. The delegation has already visited Mali and Guinea and will visit Cape Verde and Mauritania.

## SIERRA LEONE

### Government Issues Statement on Korean Airliner

*AB030820 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Statement issued by government in Freetown on 2 September]

[Text] News reports that the Korean Airlines aircraft on a regular scheduled flight from New York to Seoul disappeared and wreckage was spotted over the Sea of Japan has reached the Government of Sierra Leone with profound shock. The Government of Sierra Leone views this unfortunate incident with real concern, considering, in particular, the implication and consequences it has for international air travel. It is this concern under the present need to make our international community [words indistinct] that the Government of Sierra Leone supports the call for the UN Security Council to meet and fully investigate the cause of the disappearance of the Korean Airline aircraft.

## LIBERIA

### Stevens, Liberia's Doe Comment After Talks

*AB051340 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, who yesterday paid a 1-day official visit to this country, expressed extreme happiness to be here to renew the friendship and discuss problems common to our subregion and Africa. Speaking shortly after private talks with President Siaka Stevens at his (Yongoro) Lodge, Commander in Chief [CIC] Doe described the occasion as an opportunity to harmonize whatever differences might have existed between us and to devise means to avoid such situations in the future. The Liberian leader said his presence here was a further indication of our determination to ensire continued cooperation, peace, and understanding among our two countries and peoples.

CIC Doe said they also came to renew their commitment to the Mano River Union which, he said, was one of the most important instruments in the pursuance and preservation of our goodwill, friendship, and economic cooperation between member states. The Liberian leader noted that the Mano River Union has its foundation in the ethnic, social, and cultural ties which bind the peoples of our subregion. He observed that they would soon be celebrating the first decade of the Union's existence which they believed is here to stay as they do not see any alternative for the accelerated economic growth and development of the subregion.

CIC Doe noted with delight the steady progress the Union continues to make since the admission of the Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and expressed the hope that the process of Guinea's full intergration into the Union will be speeded up. He also urged that the revised protocols be ratified and made official before the forthcoming 10th anniversary celebrations begin in October.

The Liberian leader restated his government's firm commitment to all of the endeavors and said that, as a manifestation of the commitment and importance they attach to the success of the Union, his government has decided to nominate Dr Augustus F. Caine as secretary general to succeed Ernest Eastman.

Speaking at the press conference, Dr Samuel Doe declared that President Siaka Stevens is a man who believes in reconciliation and accomodation. CIC Doe said that as an elderly statesman, President Stenvens believes that Liberia and Sierra Leone should cooperate approximately [as heard] toward the mutual benefit of both states. He maintained that there had not been any misunderstanding between President Siaka Stevens and himself, adding that any misunderstanding mentioned was between a newspaper report and himself.

In his speech at the (Yongorox) lodge, President Siaka Stevens recalled the Mano River Union summit of heads of state in January this year, during which fruitful discussions relating to the activities of the Union and other [words indistinct] of interest to those countries were held. Dr Stevens maintained that Liberia and Sierra Leone have over the years developed close and intimate relations. We have in our respective countries, he said, a considerable number of our nationals who have spent several years making valuable contributions to the overall development of our two sister states. He said the friendly and intimate relations between the two countries and peoples should continue because we each have the other's nationals who have spent several years making valuable contributions to the overall development of the other.

President Stevens noted that as the two countries in the subregion, they shared a common social and cultural belief which account for the understanding and respect they have for each other. He emphasized that the two countries could not stand idly by and allow such strong ties of friendship to be adversely affected by misunderstanding over trivial issues.

The chief executive said the maturity of the respective governments cannot permit such a situation to continue without adopting some remedial measures to arrest the situation. He said they have by this meeting reacted in a manner befitting the dignity of the two states and the expectations of their peoples. Dr Stevens said the passing of the colonial experiences and legacies of such experiencies dictate that two countries should do everything possible to cooperate with each other and lend support to those still lingering under the yoke of colonial domination. He noted that the world today was full of stresses and tensions, adding that the situation in Chad and Western Sahara gives cause for considerable concern.

In the case of Chad, President Stevens said the growing involvement of extra-African forces in the affairs of that country hardly makes for a lasting political settlement which the people of Chad [words indistinct]. He reiterated that it was the view of his government that only a negotiated settlement between the various warring factions could bring peace and stability to that strife-torn country.

The head of state noted that the war in Western Sahara has intensified the great damage done to human life and property. He stands ready to give all possible assistance to the OAU to bring the situation to an end, he emphasized.

President Stevens recalled the recent visit to South Africa by the UN secretary general to break the stalemate over moves leading to the accession of Namibia to independence. He noted the South African insistence over withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola before implementing Security Council Resolution 435 and maintained that, given the concentration of South African forces in southern Angola, it should not come as a surprise to peaceloving peoples all over the world as the Angolan Government cannot accept the conception of linkage.

Dr Stevens said the whole world was shocked to learn a few days ago of the sad incident involving a regular passenger flight of a Korean airliner from New York to Seoul. He maintained that the shooting of that aircraft and the loss of over 260 lives had very serious repercusssions for international civil aviation. He said the Sierra Leone Government condemns the action and joins others who have called for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to consider the matter.

According to a joint communique signed between the Sierra Leone and Liberian heads of state, the two leaders resolved to ensure that misunderstandings and minor issues should not be allowed to adversely affect the traditional friendly relations between the two countries and peoples. [Words indistinct] upon the common destiny [words indistinct] of their peoples, the two heads of state reaffirmed their abiding faith in the institutions and programs of the Mano River Union and underscored the need for all three member states of the Union to facilitate the promotion of trade and to intensify practical economic cooperation in all sectors. They also reiterated their determination to encourage sectoral ministries in their respective countries to expedite and implement intraunion projects which alone will strengthen and facilitate communication and other links among member states of the Mano River Union. Both leaders therefore look forward to the early commencement if the Freetown-Monrovia road project which, according to the communique, would serve among other things as a positive link in the evolving relations between the two countries.

On the international political scene, the communique reiterated support for the principle of self-determination and independence of all peoples under forced domination. In this connection, President Siaka Stevens and Dr Samuel K. Doe condemned the racist policy of the South Africa Government, which sought to perpetrate the subjugation of the people of that country, as well as the cross-border raids launched by the Pretoria regime's armed forces and their agents against the frontline states in an attempt to destabilized those countries.

The two leaders called for the immediate implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution on granting independence to Namibia without preconditions and also called for the speedy implementation of the pertinent OAU resolution on Western Sahara adopted at the 19th summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to enable the people of that country to exercise their right to self-determination.

On the Chadian conflict, the two leaders expressed concern at the escalation of the conflict in that country and reiterated their firm belief that the people of Chad should be allowed to find a peaceful and lasting solution in order to preserve Chadian national unity.

The Liberian leader extended an invitation to President Siaka Stevens to visit Monrovia at the earliest possible convenience, which the head of state accepted.

Dr Doe expressed his thanks to the government and people of Sierra Leone for the warm and fraternal welcome extended to him and his delegation.

### Doe on Israel, Libya

*AB051923 Paris AFP in French 1748 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Freetown, 5 Sep (AFP) — Liberia's President Samuel K. Doe extensively explained during his 3-hour talks with Siaka Stevens, the president of Sierra Leone, on Sunday in Freetown his decision to resume diplomatic ties with Israel. "Our decision was made in solidarity with Egypt," he stated in a press conference prior to his departure from Sierra Leone. This decision, he said, is based on "our conviction that the continued isolation of Israel is no longer useful nor desirable and that it will not contribute to the peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem." However, the Liberian president affirmed that during his recent trip to Israel, he insisted on the need to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to have a state.

On the Chadian problem, President Doe condemned Libyan involvement in Chad, which according to him, constitutes a blantant "violation of the OAU Charter" on noninterference in the affairs of other countries. He demanded the departure of Libyan troops from Chad in order to enable the Chadians to resolve their dispute themselves.

At the end of this visit, the two heads of state signed a joint communique notably affirming the intention of the two countries to maintain their "traditional relations of friendship."

### 10 Awarded Scholarships To Study in USSR

*AB061055 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Sep 83*

[Excerpt] Another 10 Sierra Leoneans have been awarded scholarships by the APC [All People's Congress] National Youth League to pursue various fields of study in the Soviet Union. The awards, which were made available by the World Federation of Democratic Youth in Budapest, Hungary, and the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, will cover both vocational and academic (?studies). This brings to 35 the number of scholarships already awarded to Sierra Leoneans under the auspices of the APC Youth League this year.

## UPPER VOLTA

### AFP on Sankara Diplomatic Efforts, Policies

*AB041200 Paris AFP in English 1006 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Ouagadougou, Sep 4 (AFP) — Captain Thomas Sankara, who seized power here a month ago, is anxious to reassure Upper Volta's neighbours about the new regime and to strengthen ties with "friendly countries". A delegation led by Captain Henri Zongo, minister for state enterprises, went to Niger last week to explain to President Seyni Kountche the reasons for this latest political upheaval and to stress that the "revolution" was not directed against any other country. A second delegation has been to Mali, Guinea and Senegal, and is going on to Cape Verde and Mauritania.

Similar visits are expected in Ghana and especially in Ivory Coast, Upper Volta's chief trading partner. Ivory Coast, where more than a million Upper Voltans are working, has expressed concern about the August 4 revolution, saying it could detect the "hand of Colonel Qadhdhafi". It saw the coup as a sign of the Libyan leader's desire to create unrest in western Africa.

Another delegation went to Libya last week to join in the celebrations on the 14th anniversary of the coup that brought Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to power. Led by Defence Minister and Army Commander-in-Chief Jean-Baptiste Lingani, it also included Finance Minister Damo Justin Bardo — leading observers to speculate that Libya might be about to give "substantial" aid to Captain Sankara's regime.

Algeria was the first country to send an envoy with ministerial rank here after August 4. He was Boualem Bessaieh, information and culture minister. Upper Volta's foreign minister, Arba Diallo, went to Algeria yesterday with a message for President Chadli Bendjedid from Captain Sankara, who said recently that the "strong ties" between Upper Volta and the Arab nations were waiting to be developed.

Although Captain Sankara's National Council of the Revolution has yet to announce a detailed political and economic programme, he himself has made it clear that Upper Volta is no longer a "moderate" country, but a "progressive" one. In particular, it would support "liberation movements" such as the Polisario Front fighting Morocco for control of Western Sahara and the forces of ousted Chadian leader Goukouni Oueddei battling against the regime of President Hissein Habre.

Radical steps have been taken over internal issues. The Army has been purged of around 30 senior officers regarded as "moderates" and hostile to the revolution. New units have been set up and young officers appointed to lead them. Captain Sankara has said the Army is being changed into a "revolutionary army", an "army of the people". Former politicians have been warned not to oppose the new government and the old political parties have been dissolved.

President Jean-baptiste Ouedraogo, deposed in the latest coup, is under house arrest, as are former Presidents Maurice Yameogo (1960-66), Sangoule Lamizana (1966-80) and Saye Zerbo (1980-82).

Revolutionary defence committees have been set up in towns and villages to enforce the new regime's policies. These committees have also undertaken a number of projects of "public interest", such as resurfacing the capital's roads.

Another sign of the tendency of the so-called "popular revolution" of August 4 is the make-up of Captain Sankara's 20-member government, which has 15 civilians, including one woman. It includes militants and sympathisers of a small Marxist-revolutioncy group, the Patriotic League for Development.

## ANGOLA

### MPLA: U.S. Installing Missiles in Africa

*AB051915 Luanda ANGOP in French 1130 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Luanda, 3 Sep (ANGOP) — Agostinho Neto is the symbol of our struggle, of national unity, and of all national heroes. His example as a man, as an intellectual, and as a politician, and his achievements should therefore constitute the theme and the privileged method of patriotic education for all Angolans. This description was made in the statement by the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee on the occasion of national hero's day, 17 September, the 61st birthday of Agostinho Neto, immortal guide of the Angolan revolution and founder of the nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party. The statement points out that to render homage to Agostinho Neto means to render homage to all heroes, sons of the nation who sacrificed their lives for independence, peace, and social progress, stressing that faithfulness to the defense of the country, to the building of the independent economy in the service of the people, to people's power, to the preparation of the working class for the revolutionary process, to national unity, to an independent and internationalist foreign policy, and to the vanguard party is a guarantee for the continuation of the struggle and for the (?defense of)the popular and democratic revolution.

Quoting a passage by the immortal President Agostinho Neto, which says that "imperialism has not accepted and will never accept the fact that Angola develops freely in the line of socialism," the Political Bureau statement noted that to the imperialists, Angola should be a docile instrument. The statement strongly reaffirms that the People's Republic of Angola can never give in or make any sort of concession to imperialism.

"Imperialism means oppression of workers. It also means that we will continue to be dependent on other countries and on other well-defined social classes existing in the developed countries, and we will be forever colonized like some other African countries," the statement adds.

"The struggle for a true and complete economic independence and for the improvement of the standard of living of the people will continue to be greatly conditioned by the undeclared war imposed on us by the racist and colonialist South African regime," the statement notes. This year, national hero's day is observed at a time when the racist South African enemy has intensified its criminal and destabilizing action.

The statement condemns U.S. imperialism, the source of inspiration for South Africa and the means of achieving its aggressive policy. It affirms that without its diplomatic, military, and economic support, the apartheid regime would have fallen in the face of the actions of the democratic movement of national liberation in South Africa and Namibia. The support, the statement says, is part of the imperialist strategy of confrontation, destabilization, and conflict with socialist and progressive countries all over the world. "The imperialist offensive against the world revolutionary process, commanded by the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism, affects Africa too," the party statement says.

On the current situation in southern Africa, the statement continues, what is questioned is the imperialist control over the vast mineral resources of the region, the excessive exploitation of manpower, and the existence of colonialism, neocolonialiam, and apartheid. Referring to the situation prevailing in the southern part of African Continent, the Political Bureau states that the end of Portuguese colonialism, of Ian Smith's regime, and mainly the introduction of socialism in Angola, Mozambique, and other countries have deeply affected the system of exploitation and domination, which motivates the Reagan administration, in an attempt to recover positions, to install medium-range missiles in southern Africa, whose presence will greatly endanger peace and world security.

"The People's Republic of Angola applies revolutionary principles in its internal and external policies to maintain its solidarity with the Namibian people," the statement notes, after denouncing the increasing South African aggression against Angola, particularly against the Angolan province of Moxico, where UNITA bandits were recently put to flight.

The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee exhorts party members to assume their vanguard role in making the people aware of the task of defending their country, which has suffered aggression, stressing that the offensive of the racist army and its supplementary instrument, the UNITA puppet group, has deeply affected the country's global socioeconomic position.

"We have as a supplementary task the defense of our nation and redoubling our efforts for the development of the economy, which is also affected by the world capitalist crisis. The armed defense of the people will play a fundamental role in detecting economic saboteurs and in protecting enterprises and cooperatives," the statement says.

Finally, this important statement by the Political Bureau demonstrates the desire for peace by the Angolan people who, faithful to the teachings of President Neto and to the interests of the working masses, will not exchange them for a solution which will jeopardize our gains and which is contrary to the aspirations of the Namibian people for peace and independence.

The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party appeals to the working masses, workers, farmers, soldiers, students, women, youth, and pioneers to honor the memory of Neto by strengthening the means of defending the nation and increasing production.

### Cape Verde President Begins Official Visit

*AB021350 Luanda ANGOP in French 1115 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] Luanda, 2 Sep (ANGOP) — Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira arrived in Luanda this morning on his way to Maputo where he will begin an official visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique today. He was welcomed on arrival at the 4 February International Airport by his Angolan counterpart Jose Eduardo dos Santos, surrounded by members of the party and the government.

It is stated that while in Maputo Aristides Pereira will meet Portuguese Minister of State Almeida Santos, who will also be visiting Mozambique at the same time.

### Cabinda Border Post With Zaire Reopened

*MB051000 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] The Iema border post was reopened the day before yesterday during a ceremony presided over by Comrade (Armando Tembo), provincial commissar of Cabinda, and attended by (Sid Ila), governor of the Zairean province of Lower Zaire.

It will be recalled that this border region between Cabinda and Lower Zaire was closed by the Angolan authorities following acts of aggressions carried out against our country from that region in 1975.

The reopening of the Iema border post was attended by the national directors for customs and budget of the Ministry of Finance of our country and Ngbanzu Djobo, ambassador of the Republic of Zaire accredited to Angola.

### Party-Government Delegation Leaves for DPRK

*MB041026 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] A party and government delegation led by Comrade Bernado de Sousa has left for the DPRK to attend the 35th anniversary of the independence of that country. The first national secretary of the People's Assembly is accompanied by Comrade (Jacinto Joao Antonio), member of the party Central Committee, and other officials of the secretariat of the People's Assembly.

### Security Chief Calls For Increased Vigilance

*AB040930 Luanda ANGOP in French 1115 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Malanje, 3 Sep (ANGOP) — Angola's minister of state security, Colonel Julia Mateus Paulo (Dino Matross), arrived in Malanje yesterday for a 24-hour working visit to the province. Shortly after his arrival, (Dino Matross) visited the Commandant N'zazi production center, where he addressed the workers and called on the people to redouble their vigilance because of the war situation in the country.

### UNITA Attacks Bocoi, Benguela, 21 August

*AB031235 Luanda ANGOP in French 1100 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] Benguela, 3 Sep (ANGOP) — A group of about 800 elements of the UNITA puppet movement supported by 30 mercenaries launched a massive attack on 21 August 1983 against Bocoi, an agro-pastoral zone located at some 75 km from Lobito, in the Province of Benguela, and killed a large number of people. They also burned down basic commodity stores, damaged vehicles, and stole 50 head of cattle and money. After destroying economic facilities and carrying out acts of sabotage, those Angolan traitors and the mercenaries, who occupied the town for about 7 hours, fled with a number of people whom they threatened with their guns.

According to witnesses, the Angolan group and the mercenaries, who spoke Portuguese, Angolan languages, and French, launched the attack on 21 August at about 0530. After [words indistinct], the People's Defense Organization, the assailants succeeded in capturing the township on the same day thanks to their numerical and material superiority.

That township has been recaptured by Angolan forces and now the people have resumed their agricultural activities, basically the growing of sisal, corn, potatoes, pineapples, and vegetables.

Bocoi, whose population is estimated at 65,000 inhabitants, comprises five municipalities, Monte Belo, Chila, Cubal, Lumbo, and Passi.

## BOTSWANA

### President Leaves for Romania, Yugoslavia

*MB051724 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1615 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, left Gaborone this afternoon for the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on official visits. Dr Masire is expected in the Romanian capital, Bucharest, tomorrow and will proceed to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on September 11. He is expected back in Gaborone on September 16. The president is accompanied on his visit by the first lady, Mrs Masire; the minister of external affairs, Mr Mogwe; the minister of commerce and industry, Mr Nwako; and senior government officials.

President Masire was seen off at the airport by the vice president, Major General (Mpati Merafi), Cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps, among a crowd of about 500 hundred people. He inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Botswana Defense Force [word indistinct] traditional dancers.

## LESOTHO

### Clarification Asked From USSR on Korean Plane

*MB030930 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that it has sent an urgent message to the Soviet Embassy in Maputo seeking clarification about circumstances which led to the shooting down of a Korean Boeing 747 with 269 passengers on board. If there is no satisfactory clarification, the ministry expressed that the Government of Lesotho reserves its right to condemn in the strongest terms the perpetrators of this act on a normal civilian carrier, and it was hoped that such perpetrators would be brought before the courts of law.

The Ministry is concerned if the strong were to unleash their powers indiscriminately against the defenseless, weak members of the international community, as that would amount to a return to the law of the jungle.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Cape Verde President Arrives for Working Visit

*MB031256 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 3 Sep 83*

[Text] President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde is in Mozambique on a working visit as guest of President Samora Machel. President Pereira, who arrived yesterday, said at a reception in his honor held in Maputo last night that he has been making regular visits to Mozambique for 8 years in a spirit of fighting brotherhood. He paid tribute to the advances in the struggle of the Mozambican people.

President Samora said the links between Mozambique and Cape Verde that have been forged during the anticolonial struggle must now be continued in the economic battle. He paid tribute. too, to the role of Cape Verde has been playing in facilitating talks between the Angolan and South African Governments. He thanked President Pereira for his efforts for peace and tranquillity in southern Africa.

### Machel Voices Support

*MB050900 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira, on his working visit to Mozambique, leaves for home this afternoon. President Pereira will make a stopover at Luanda in Angola on his way back to Cape Verde.

The Cape Verdian leader has been in Mozambique since Friday to discuss problems concerning southern Africa, especially where they affect former Portuguese colonies. President Pereira is coordinating head of the five-member organization of Portuguese- language countries.

Last night, President Samora Machel told President Pereira that Mozambique supports the efforts of the Cape Verdian Government to facilitate talks between the Governments of Angola and South Africa. He said that the Cape Verdian leader was here to discuss armed banditry (?as it) began to take the form of mercenarism in the zone.

### Machel, Cape Verde President See Military Trainees

*MB040740 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Sep 83*

[Text] Let us use our arms so that we may have peace. This was said yesterday by the commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces, the FPLM, Field Marshal Samora Machel, while presiding over the closing session a political and military training course of young soldiers of our Armed Forces at Manhica, in Maputo Province.

On this occasion Field Marshal Samora Machel recalled the main tasks of our army, which are to defend national sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, the revolution, and the building and consolidation of socialism. The supreme leader of the Mozambique revolution time and time again referred to the need for and importance of liquidating the armed gangs which are created, trained, and equipped by the racist Pretoria regime.

At the closing session of the political and military training course of soldiers of the Mozambique Armed Forces, President Samora Machel was accompanied by his Cape Verde counterpart, Aristides Pereira, who is on a visit to Mozambique. The participants at the closing session presented a message in which they hail the supreme party and state leadership for the wise and generous manner in which they have been leading the Mozambican people in building socialism in our country. The message stresses that the FPLM soldiers are ready to repulse any enemy provocation against our country. It should be pointed out that the participants in the course handed over a cash contribution of 22,680 meticals in support of the decisions of the fourth congress of the Frelimo Party.

### Frelimo Secretary Returns From East Europe

*MB030516 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, arrived in Maputo this afternoon after visiting Bulgaria, the USSR, and the GDR. In Bulgaria the secretary of the Central Commtitee for party economic policy led the Mozambique delegation to the proceedings of the fifth session of the joint cooperation commission between the two countries. The session examined the implementation of the long-term program and the program for the coordination of plans for the 1981-85 period.

During his stay in Sofia, Marcelino dos Santos was received by the secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, Todor Zhivkov. The two countries mantain close cooperation in several fields. In the field of trade Mozambique sells cotton, timber and other products to Bulgaria and in return it receives tractors, chemical products, consumer goods, and heavy equipment from Bulgaria.

In the USSR and the GDR Marcelino dos Santos official held talks at party and state levels.

### New Ambassadors Appointed to U.S., Portugal, UN

*MB051200 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] The secretary of state for foreign affairs, Valeriano Ferrao, has been appointed Mozambique's first ambassador to the United States as part of diplomatic changes announced in Maputo over the weekend. The appointment of Mr Ferrao, whose current position is equivalent to deputy foreign minister, is a sign of the improving relations between the two countries. The United

States is expected to send a new ambassador to Mozambique later this year.

The current governor of Mozambique's northwestern province of Tete, Joao Cosme, will be the ambassador to Portugal, the first since the defection of Joao Ataide a year ago.

Mozambique's ambassador to Tanzania, Manuel dos Santos, is to go to the United Nations. He will be replaced in Tanzania by Francisco Madeira, who is currently working in the Foreign Ministry.

Daniel Magaia, who has been Mozambique's representative in Swaziland, has his status raised to ambassador.

### 'Massive Offensive' by Army Cited in Inhambane

*MB052118 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] In Inhambane Province, it has been announced that a permanent exhibition of arms captured from the bandits is to be set up. The Armed Forces have been involved in a massive offensive against the bandits throughout the province, during which many bandits have been captured and large quantities of arms seized. Food stolen by the bandits from the people has been recovered.

The governor of Inhambane, Pascual Zandamela, told journalists that the bandits are fleeing in disarray and many of them are surrendering with their weapons to the authorities or to the people. Mr Zandamela said everyone now knows that the bandits are recruited, trained, armed, and infiltrated by South Africa. The atrocities they are committing have convinced even those few who had doubts that the bandits are criminals who cannot serve the interests of the people. Training of militia groups is going ahead rapidly throughout Inhambane, the governor added.

### 150 'Armed Bandits' Captured in Vilanculos

*MB021727 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] Some 150 armed bandits captured by the Mozambique Armed Forces, the FPLM, in Vilanculos district in Inhambane Province were presented to the residents of the district headquarters last Monday. The parade was carried out during a mass manifestation of repudiation against those agents of the racist Pretoria regime. During the meeting large quantities of materiel captured by our forces, including 20 bicycles, 8 sewing machines, and 5 motocycles which had been stolen from the people, were also shown. The administrator of Vilanculos district, who presided over the meeting,called on members of the public to even further heighten their vigilance and actively participate in the fight against the armed bandits.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Commodore, Wife Plead Not Guilty to Espionage

*MB051542 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] The former officer commanding the South African Navy dockyard at Simonstown, Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, and his wife Ruth have both pleaded not guilty at the charges of high treason. Their trial began in the Cape Town Supreme Court today when the attorney general of the Cape, Mr D.J. Rossouw, applied for the hearing to be heard in camera. The judge president of the Cape, Mr Justice G.G.A. Munnik, ruled that the trial be in camera but that the charges and the pleas of the accused be in public. Mr Rossouw had said that some of the information connected with the alleged spying activities of the couple was classified and highly sensitive.

The charge sheet alleges that Commodore Gerhardt was an agent for the Soviet Union for 21 years and that his wife had been engaged in espionage activities since 1970. It alleges that Commodore Gerhardt's opposition to the policies of the South African Government led him to contacting Soviet agents about providing information in order to bring about a new social dispensation in this country. During this period he is alleged to have established and maintained a secret communications network with agents of the Soviet Union.

### TIMES: Intelligence Head's Speech Seen as Criticism

*MB041323 Johannesburg Sunday Times in English 4 Sep 83 p 2*

[By Neil Hooper]

[Text] Dr Niel Barnard, head of the National Intelligence Serivce (NIS), this week delivered what could be regarded as thinly veiled criticism of the intelligence-gathering operations of certain State departments.

In a rare appearance on a public platform, the almost obsessively secretive Dr Barnard seemed to imply that the operations of departmental intelligence services may be coloured by political or other considerations.

Apart form the NIS, South Africa has only two other main intelligence-gathering agencies: the Security Branch of the Police and the Military Intelligence arm of the SADF.

Delivering the C.R. Swart Lecture at the University of the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein on Friday, Dr Barnard said that information obtained from State departments was not necessarily unbiased.

"Honourable" central intelligence services, he said, had a duty to provide information from a "more neutral corner".

He also said that it was in the "national interest" that the central service should evaluate unflattering security information which had a direct bearing on the other departments.

This should be done "directly, fairly, reasonably and correctly."

He believed the activities of intelligence services in the West — and in particular in South Africa — should be reevaluated in terms of their importance, risks, capabilities and challenges.

"Intelligence services serve the State and have a democratic responsibility to the Government of the day.

"This means that such a service often must submit information from a more neutral corner than suits State departments or the painful honest interpretation which does not meet the politician's party political expectations.

"However, intelligence services which honourably search in the national interest for the truth in intelligence information have a serious duty towards the country to carry out this particular aspect of the intelligence profession humbly but with determination," he said.

"International relations and intelligence work go hand in hand. Without timeous information about the attacks being mounted against it, no country can maintain its constitutional independence in the long term.

"In the West in general, and in South Africa in particular, there will have to be a re-evaluation of the essential tasks of the intelligence services — not a re-evaluation which gives free rein as in communist dictatorships, but a re-evaluation of the concepts of the importance, the risks, the capabilities and the challenges of the intelligence profession.

"We can no longer afford to be on the losing side of the international intelligence battle, because of our own actions," he said without elaborating.

"The National Intelligence Service does not want to bear the mark of Cain — in the Afrikaans idiom it wants to be the volkseiendom (property of the nation) because the future of the Republic of South Africa depends to a decisive degree on the success of the intelligence profession."

Dealing with the activities of a national intelligence service, Dr Barnard said that many countries in the West had centralised their intelligence operations after the Second World War.

This had been done because a central intelligence service had no executive powers and was less susceptible to the temptation of subjectivity.

"In the merciless international behind-the-scenes intelligence game there is always the danger that the various intelligence services of a country can slyly be played off against one another.

"Participation across the spectrum in the intelligence process must therefore be nationally co-ordinated and preferably be centralised," he said.

### Foreign Minister Condemns Downing of Airliner

*MB021650 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha, has expressed repungnance on behalf of the people of South Africa for the incident in the Far East in which a South Korean airliner was shot down by a Soviet fighter aircraft. In a statement released in Cape Town, Mr Botha says South Africans are deeply shocked by the incident, which cannot be tolerated. South Africans join people throughout the world who found the incident repugnant, and their hearts went out to next of kin and friends of the instant victims of what Mr Botha described as a senseless and brutal act.

## SWAZILAND

### Prime Minister Condemns Soviet 'Barbarism'

*MB051644 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has on behalf of her majesty the queen regent sent a message of condolence to the head of state of the Republic of Korea over the shooting down of a Korean Boeing 747 civilian aircraft. The message, released by the Foreign Affairs Office in Mbabane this morning, reads as follows:

I have it in command from her majesty the queen and regent to convey to his excellency the president of the Republic of Korea our deepest condolences and sympathies on the shooting down of a Korean Boeing 747 civilian aircraft. Government and people of Swaziland heavily condemned this falgrant act of barbarism, which is a blatant violation of the international conventions.

The message continues to say our condolences are also extended to other governments whose nationals were passengers in the civilian aircraft. The meassage continued: May the Almighty God speedily bring comfort to all the families of the late passengers on this profound moment of bereavement.

## ZAMBIA

### Prime Minister, Delegation Leave for DPRK

*MB051716 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia left this afternoon for the DPRK to attend that country's 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic. Mr Mundia is being accompanied by member of the Central Committee, Mr (Joshua Mkasha), provincial [word indistinct] secretary, and the minister of national guidance, Mr (Msore Kaynanguru), and other senior government officials. The celebrations from 8 to 15 September are expected to be attended by a large number of delegates from various countries.

**Kaunda Meets Pereira, Praises Cape Verde Role**
*MB050910 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Sep 83*

[Text] The island of Cape Verde has been praised for its active role in seeking a just solution to the southern African conflict. President Kaunda, speaking when he met Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira during a brief stopover at Lusaka International Airport, said it was Zambia's hope that Cape Verde's participation in seeking a solution would help ease tension in the subcontinent. Mr Pereira was returning home from a working visit to Mozambique, and President Kaunda said it was his sincere hope that his counterpart's mission would bear fruit.

In reply, President Pereira called for more contributions from both Zambia and Cape Verde toward peace and progress in Africa.

On leaving Lusaka, the Cape Verde leader was seen off by Dr Kaunda, party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Grey Zulu, and several other senior party and government officials.

**Kaunda Sends Condolences to Angolan Leader**
*MB021839 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Text] President Kaunda has sent a message of condolences to the Angolan leader, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for the death of that country's member of the Central Committee, Comrade Elidio Tome Alves Machado. President Kaunda said the gallant late Alves Machado will be missed greatly by all, adding that Zambians pray for his soul to rest in peace.

Comrade Machado passed away on Tuesday after a short illness.

## ZIMBABWE

**U.S. 'Very Unhappy' With Mugabe's USSR Visit**
*MB021218 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 2 Sep 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government is reported to be very unhappy with travel arrangements made by Robert Mugabe. Mr Mugabe is due to leave Harare on September 2 for southern Ireland. He will then travel to Canada, the United States, and the Soviet Union before returning to New York for the opening session of the General Assembly.

Listeners may recall that it was Radio Truth which informed you of Mugabe's intended trip to Moscow more than a month ago and what might happen once Mugabe was there. The minister of state security, Emmerson Munangagwe, will be with Mr Mugabe at the United Nations, but it is not known yet whether he will accompany Mugabe on the rest of the trip. The Americans are angry because Mugabe has chosen to make his trip to Moscow the last thing before the opening of the General Assembly session. This means the Russians will have paramount influence on Mugabe's mind prior to the opening session.

It is believed that Mr Howard Volpe, the liberal Democrat congressman who visited Zimbabwe a couple of weeks ago, could have had something to do in Mugabe's itinerary. Mr Volpe apparently spent some time urging Mr Mugabe to demonstrate his displeasure with and independence from the U.S. Republican adminstration.,